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WELFARE in REVIEW

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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In This Issue:

Articles and Notes:	Page
The Welfare Administration	1
Three New Welfare Programs Launched	3
The Nationwide Study of AFDC	6
Child Welfare Services, 1962: Their Range and Extent	10
Publications of Interest	20
Program and Operating Statistics	24

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THE WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

On January 28, 1963, all programs of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that are concerned with welfare were brought together to form a sixth major operating agency of the Department. The five other operating agencies of the Department are the Office of Education, the Public Health Service, the Social Security Administration, the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration.

The decision to set up a special Welfare Administration was based on recognition of the growing importance of welfare services in our modern society, where not only the needy, but people in all walks of life, frequently require the types of help that are broadly defined as welfare. The existence of a separate Welfare Administration should strengthen the total welfare program of the Federal government. It should also afford opportunities for stronger relationships with public agencies at other governmental levels, as well as with voluntary social agencies, and with a wide range of community groups that are concerned with social welfare needs.

Included in the new Welfare Administration are:

The Bureau of Family Services which administers the five Federal-State public assistance grant-in-aid programs--Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Old Age Assistance, Medical Assistance to the Aged, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled.

The Children's Bureau which has three major grant-in-aid programs--child welfare services, maternal and child health, and crippled children. It also studies many types of conditions affecting the lives of children, makes recommendations to improve practices in child health and welfare programs, and helps establish standards for the care of children.

The Office of Aging which is concerned with the promotion of various services and facilities to deal with the health, housing, income, employment, leisure time, social welfare and other problems of older people.

The Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development which supports action projects designed to learn more about causes and demonstrate effective methods of preventing juvenile delinquency, and which also supports training in the area of delinquency and related youth problems.

The Cuban Refugee Program which assists Cuban refugees, who have crowded into the Miami area, and helps them to resettle in other parts of the country.

In addition to directing these programs, the Commissioner of Welfare is chairman of the Executive Committee of the President's Council on Aging. This Council is responsible for developing and co-ordinating all of the Federal government's programs that benefit older people. The heads of eight departments and agencies are members of this Council, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is the Council Chairman.

Through its International Welfare Service, the Welfare Administration also designs programs for training foreign workers who come here for study,

and works with the United Nations, UNICEF, the Organization of the American States and the auxiliary agencies, with the U. S. Department of State, the Agency for International Development, and other public and voluntary organizations concerned with welfare programs in all parts of the world. An international research program financed through foreign currency is also administered by this office.

Another activity, still in the developmental stage, is a research program which will foster studies of causes of dependency and other social problems and search for more effective ways of dealing with them.

One of the most immediate concerns of the Welfare Administration is to help States and communities get maximum value from increased Federal support for preventive and rehabilitative services for people who are dependent or who are likely to become so.

Other priority items on which the Welfare Administration is working include helping States to develop programs of Medical Assistance to the Aged, to extend Aid to Families with Dependent Children programs to families whose need is due to unemployment, to provide day care resources, to strenthen programs for the recruitment and training of professional staff, and to develop a wide range of effective demonstration projects.

THREE NEW WELFARE PROGRAMS LAUNCHED

The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963 (PL 88-25), signed by President Kennedy on May 17, 1963, provided funds for three new programs authorized under the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 -- day-care services, training projects for child welfare personnel, and combined State plans for the aged, blind, and disabled.

Most of the new programs and activities authorized by the 1962 amendments could be put into effect immediately without new appropriations. This was not the case, however, in relation to these three programs.

Day-Care Services

As a part of the expansion of child welfare services under the 1962 amendments, up to $10 million a year of the increased appropriations authorized was earmarked for day-care services. Under the formula for child welfare services, funds appropriated for child welfare services in excess of $25 million a year, up to a maximum of $10 million, are earmarked for day-care services (including the provision of day care) under the State child welfare services plan. Such care may be provided only in facilities (including private homes) licensed by the State or approved (as meeting established licensing standards) by the State Agency that is responsible for licensing facilities of this type.

The earmarked funds are to be allotted among the States on the basis of the population under age 21 and the State's allotment percentage (which varies between 30 percent and 70 percent in accordance with the relative State per capita income); the minimum allotment is $10,000. The portion of its allotment that a State certifies it will not use may be reallotted among States needing and able to use additional funds in providing day care under their State plan. The reallotment is to be based on need, the population under age 21, and the relative per capita income of the States needing such funds. The States are required to match all child welfare services funds allotted to them. Effective July 1, 1963, a State child welfare plan must meet four additional requirements with respect to day-care services provided under the plan:

1. It must provide for cooperative arrangements with the State health authority and the State agency primarily responsible for supervision of public schools to assure their maximum utilization in providing necessary health and education services for those children who are receiving day care.
2. It must set up a committee to advise the State public welfare agency on the general policy involved in furnishing day-care services under the State plan. The committee is to include representatives of other State agencies concerned with day care or related services and persons representing professional, civic, or other public or nonprofit private agencies, organizations, or groups concerned with the provision of day care.
3. It must establish such safeguards as may be necessary to assure provision of day care under the plan only when it is in the best interest of the child and the mother and only when it is determined, under criteria established by the State, that a need for such care exists. When the family is able to pay part or all of the costs of such care, the plan is to provide for the payment of fees considered reasonable
4. It must give priority, in determining the need for day care, to members of low-income or other groups in the population and to geographical areas with the greatest relative need for the extension of day care.

Training Projects for Child Welfare Personnel

The 1962 amendments authorized training projects by modifying a provision of Title V authorizing grants for research or demonstration projects in the field of child welfare. It added authorization for grants to public or other non-profit institutions of higher learning for special projects for training child welfare personnel, including traineeships with such stipends and allowances as may be permitted by the Secretary.

Combined State Plans for Aged, Blind and Disabled

The 1962 amendments also added a new title (XVI) to the Social Security Act that gives the States the option instead of having separate State plans for titles I, X, and XIV, of combining their programs of assistance for the aged, the blind, and the disabled and for medical assistance for the aged. A State filing a combined plan under the new title cannot receive payments for the same period or future periods under titles I, X, and XIV.

The State plan requirements are, with few exceptions, unchanged. The necessary adaptions have been made, such as establishing income exemption for the aged and the blind and continuing the present limitation on residence requirements in medical assistance for the aged. States that administer aid to the blind through a separate agency may continue to do so under the new title. With the exception of the distinctions made in the law, other provisions of a combined plan must apply uniformly to aged, blind, and disabled.

Under title XVI the provision of separate and additional Federal funds for vendor payments for medical care for recipients of old-age assistance is extended to the blind and the disabled. The provision of medical care for 42 days in a general medical institution because of a diagnosis of tuberculosis or psychosis, now limited to the aged, is also extended to the blind and the disabled.

Supplemental Appropriations

The 1962 amendments became law after the regular appropriations for the fiscal year 1963 (which began on July 1, 1962) had been passed. Accordingly, new programs required the appropriation of funds or the designation of funds which might be used for them. A Supplemental Appropriation Bill was sent to the 87th Congress and passed both the House of Representatives and the Senate. However, it failed to clear the Conference Committee before the Congress adjourned. This bill had included funds for day-care services and for training projects. It also contained the necessary language to permit appropriations for public assistance grants to be used for grants to States under the new Title XVI. The States, anticipating action by the new Congress, moved forward in relation to the newly authorized programs. By the time the Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1963 was passed, three-fourths of the States had taken significant steps to meet the State plan requirements for day-care services and eleven States had submitted plan material for a combined program for the aged, blind and disabled. The Supplemental Appropriation Bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, included $3 million for day-care services, $650,000 for child welfare training projects, and the necessary language to permit grants under Title XVI. The Senate Appropriations Committee, noting that less than two months would be left in the fiscal year by the time the Supplemental Appropriation Act was signed, eliminated funds for day-care services and child welfare training projects. An

amendment adopted on the Senate floor resulted in the restoration of $1 million for these two programs -- $800,000 for day-care services and $200,000 for training projects. In the course of the debate on day-care services, it was understood that, for the remainder of the fiscal year, the funds would be used only for day care of children of working mothers and mothers seeking work.

The amounts contained in the Ribicoff amendment were accepted by the Conference Committee and were the final amounts contained in Public Law 88-25. Funds for the continuation of these programs in fiscal 1964 (beginning July 1, 1963) are included in the regular appropriation bill for the Department which has passed the House of Representatives and is still under consideration in the Senate.

Allotments were made promptly under the day-care services provisions and schools of social work were notified immediately of the availability of training project funds. This was of particular urgency because schools of social work were well advanced in their plans for the academic year beginning in the fall of 1963. The accredited schools were advised that the funds might be used to expand educational resources for preparing students for work in the field of child welfare; or workshops related to some aspect of child welfare; and for traineeships for training personnel for work in the field of child welfare. Because of the small appropriation, it was requested that applications for teaching grants be made only where the school had personnel ready for appointment.

The inauguration of these three programs makes possible movement by the States in present activities authorized by the very significant legislation of 1962 which the President characterized as "the most far reaching revision of our public welfare program since it was enacted in 1935".

THE NATIONWIDE STUDY OF AFDC

This month the Bureau of Family Services expects to complete a report on a nationwide public assistance program review which, in its scope and magnitude as well as its potential impact on the program, is unlike any previous study.

This is the nationwide review of eligibility in aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). It was requested by the Senate Appropriations Committee in a June 29, 1962, report on the 1962-63 appropriations for public assistance. The results of the study conducted in all 50 States and the District of Columbia are certain to be the subject of widespread discussion and the findings will affect the future course of this largest Federal-State assistance program.

The eligibility review is the first to test the validity of an assistance caseload throughout the country at a single period of time. It is the first to be conducted jointly by Federal and State staff under a single uniform set of rules which permits comparable results State by State. It is the first administrative review to include a full field investigation of every sample case.

The speed with which the review has been accomplished is another distinguishing factor. In little more than a year, the study was planned, materials were issued, staff instructed, samples drawn, field work completed, and findings tabulated and analyzed and a final report prepared. The entire project was carried out in what most persons familiar with studies of this magnitude consider a remarkably short time. It had top priority in the Federal Department and in the States.

The directive of the Senate Committee which called for the AFDC eligibility review said in part:

> "The Committee will expect the Department to make an all-out effort to carefully review eligibility under the ADC program throughout the country. This review should include local, State, and Federal personnel organized into a concerted effort to eliminate any abuses of the program. A full report of the Department's findings will be expected when the Department appears before the Committee next year. It is incumbent upon the Committee to insist upon a thorough check in view of the seeming complacency exhibited by Federal, State, and local community officials, particularly in the light of the results disclosed through the special investigation in the Nation's Capital."

The purpose, the personnel to be used, and the period within which a report was to be completed were thus set forth by the Committee.

To assist in planning the scope and content of the review, an advisory committee to the Commissioner of Social Security was appointed in September 1962. Its members represented a variety of public and private agencies and

organizations, including public and voluntary welfare agencies, local government, industry and labor, special interest groups, academic groups, and the research staff of the Bureau of the Census.

The Commissioner of Social Security was responsible for major decisions on the plan of review, subject to final approval by the Secretary. In the Bureau of Family Services, the tasks involved in developing the review materials and directing the review itself were assigned to the administrative review staff in the Division of Program Operations, with final decisions on major questions made by the Bureau Director.

The review itself was carried out by the individual States under continuous Federal direction and observation. Statistically valid State samples totaling more than 20,000 cases were drawn from active caseloads for January, February and March 1963 (a few States' samples extended into April) according to the uniform directions. In all, about 2,400 State and local staff and 104 staff members of the Bureau of Family Services carried out the review field work. In addition, staff of the General Accounting Office were in the field in 10 States observing the review process at the request of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The primary objective of the review was to determine current eligibility of active cases. Eligibility was judged according to both State and Federal requirements. In previous Federal reviews in recent years, eligibility was checked against Federal requirements only and, except in a few instances, determinations were made from a review of case records without field investigations.

As a preliminary to the review, and to assure clear understanding of varied State policies, information was collected from each State on its current eligibility law, policy, and practice.

Because of the requirement that the review be made by the staff of the Federal, State, and local public assistance agencies, precautionary measures were needed to guard against any possibility of bias. This was a principal reason for employing procedures and techniques which are unusually complex for an administrative review but common to research studies.

They included:

1. Case reviewers assigned in geographic areas and to caseloads for which they normally have no responsiblity for eligibility determination.
2. Samples selected at random according to sampling theory and, once selected, held inviolate against unauthorized deletions, substitutions, or advance disclosure to localities.
3. Uniform training materials and instructions issued to all staff involved in the review so that there was a common base of understanding and to stress the need for accuracy, objectivity, and comparability.
4. Federal staff assigned to each State to participate in the review by checking cases reviewed by State staff and by conducting independent field investigations for sample cases.

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The size of the sample had to be related to the staff resources. Therefore, State samples were made as large as feasible consistent with the amount of staff effort States could reasonably be expected to devote to the review. They were intended to give relatively high statistical reliability for a two-way classification--yes or no--for any characteristic studied. In spite of the limits, the workload was so large that most States had to assign to the review full-time a substantial number of their State administrative staff as well as large numbers of local staff. A few of the larger States hired sizeable numbers of additional staff in order to complete the review within the allotted time.

Two separate samples of cases were drawn for the review. One group included cases on which an initial investigation or a reinvestigation of continuing eligibility was completed in the review month, with a positive finding of eligibility. This was called the quality control sample. A built-in method of testing the practice of eligibility determination, it was introduced as a useful administrative tool for evaluating local agency performance and will be required in AFDC programs on a continuing basis as of September 1 and in all Federal-State assistance programs beginning January 1, 1964.

The second group was a cross-section of all other cases active during the review month, that is, those in which no determination had been made as recently as the month of sample selection. Normally this group had last been reviewed two to eleven months prior to the review month.

The separation of the two groups of cases was intended to provide a basis for evaluating the accuracy of agency action and decision and for evaluating the changes that occur in case situations over a period of time which affect day-by-day eligibility.

One feature of the review which is expected to affect the findings on eligibility is that the review of each case in the cross-section sample was focused on a point in time which was unrelated to the most recent agency contact with the family. The cross-section sample represented about 75 percent of the total review sample.

State agencies never have expected, nor have they been required, to guarantee the eligibility of every payment made to all cases. Federal regulations require in each case that:

1. There be a valid initial determination.
2. That all indications of change be promptly investigated.
3. That not more than 12 months elapse between complete reinvestigations (this interval was changed as of July 1, 1963, to 6 months).

By going beyond ordinary procedures, the review was planned to determine whether eligible caseloads were being maintained under the normal administrative processes prevailing in local agencies. The review methods were different in these ways from normal operations:

1. Review staff had responsibility for field investigations of only a small number of cases and were relieved of all other duties during the period of the review.

2. Staff assigned to the review were of a higher level in training and experience than those with regular responsibility for determination of eligibility in local agencies.

3. Investigations were both more extensive and intensive than usual practice.

4. Adequate time was made available to complete each investigation.

5. Supervision provided the reviewers far exceeded that given most local agency workers.

The AFDC eligibility review represented a significant cooperative undertaking by Federal and State staff. The findings may well indicate steps which can be taken to strengthen and improve the effectiveness of the program aiding dependent children and their families.

Many by-products of the study are expected to be of nearly equal value to the State and Federal agencies involved in the administration of this vital public welfare program. Not the least of these are the close look that the review provided at the circumstances under which welfare recipients live throughout the Nation and the improved communications, developed in the course of the review, among welfare staff at all levels of government.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES, 1962--THEIR RANGE AND EXTENT

by Seth Low, Division of Research,
Children's Bureau

On any given day more than half a million children are served by the public and voluntary child welfare agencies and institutions in the United States. During the course of a year, the number served (roughly estimated) is about three-quarters of a million children.

Child welfare is not a single activity or service but many. It treats not one but a variety of problems. Is there some characteristic common to many of these problems?

In striking fashion, Table 1* suggests what a good part of the Nation's child welfare programs is about. The table provides a basis for contrasting the living arrangements of children served by child welfare agencies with those of American children generally. Nine out of ten American children live in the normal "complete" family. All but one percent of the child population live either with parents or with relatives. How different is the case for children served by child welfare agencies! The majority of these children live apart from their own parents or relatives, mainly in foster family homes and institutions. Those that do live with their own families are far more likely than children generally to live in an "incomplete" family, usually with a mother only. Sometimes the mother is unmarried.

It is clear that child welfare services are concerned with the consequences of family disruption and unmarried parenthood. Operated under governmental and voluntary auspices, the services express the Nation's concern for the welfare of these children and families. However, this is but one side of child welfare.

The other side is concerned with the causes of family disruption and unmarried parenthood. It includes the services that are designed to sustain and strengthen families, prevent breakdown, promote the health growth and development of children, and, through the adoption process, offer new families to children who otherwise might grow up in foster care. A complete child welfare program covers both the prevention and consequences of family disruption.

Foster care is a vital community service which protects children from the consequences of divorce, desertion, separation, death of a parent, neglect, and all the other problems that may make such care necessary for them, if only temporarily. The largest share of the financial resources devoted to child welfare is used to provide foster care for children in family homes or institutions. This is a responsibility that cannot be assumed lightly--or inexpensively. The total environment and well-being of a child, sometimes throughout the period of childhood, are at stake.

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* Additional tables relating to child welfare can be found at the end of this issue.

Public and voluntary child welfare agencies currently are serving an estimated 176,000 children in foster family care and are providing care for 79,000 children in institutions for "dependent and neglected" children, a total in excess of one-quarter million children. How necessary and how adequate the care these children receive are questions to which a good deal of attention has been given lately. Serious observers, in fact, declare we confront a "child care crisis." Too many children find their way into foster case and some of this care is inappropriate.

When we inquire what conditions lead to placement of children in foster care, we approach the preventive side of child welfare. Something can be done about many of these conditions if the right service is offered at the right time. Many of the conditions bringing children into foster care are reversible since the reasons for care have changed. Death of a parent, or both parents, once a major cause, is today a minor cause of foster care placement.

Parental neglect, abuse, or exploitation is one of the most frequent reasons why children are placed in foster care. According to a recent Children's Bureau study, neglect was the "principal problem" for about one-half of the children served by public child welfare agencies who were in foster care on one day in 1961.* It was also the principal problem for about one-third of the children served who were living with parents or relatives. "For all children in the United States served by public and voluntary agencies," the study concludes, "this is probably the single most important problem." The interconnection of child welfare problems and family disruption is again evident in the finding that more than two-thirds of all the children who were neglected, abused, or exploited were children from broken homes.

Neglect as defined in this study extended "from the situation in which the parent fails to clothe the child adequately, to keep him clean and to send him to school, to cases of deliberate and repeated neglect of the child's health, exposure to parental alcoholism or prostitution, or severe beating resulting in physical injury."

To reach children and their families early before problems deepen and multiply, and to serve children as much as possible in their own homes rather than in foster care, are primary child welfare program objectives, not only in cases of neglect but for all children in whose behalf service is necessary, for whatever reason. Services must be created and fashioned to realize these objectives. Child welfare programs, in general, have far to go in this direction.

At the present time, 40 percent of the children served by public and voluntary child welfare agencies and institutions are living in the homes of parents or relatives or in independent living arrangements. Another 10 percent are in adoptive homes that are in the process of becoming "own homes" for children. Forty-eight percent are in foster care (30 percent in foster family homes, 18 percent in institutions), and 2 percent are living elsewhere (see chart).

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* Children, Problems, and Services in Child Welfare by Helen R. Jeter, Children's Bureau Publication No. 403, 1963.

Services to children in their own homes represent a growing segment of the public child welfare services although, during the past decade, their growth as a proportion of all public child welfare services was undramatic. In the case of the voluntary services, the proportion is about the same as it was a decade ago.

To what problems are services to children in their own homes directed? We have observed that neglect is a prominent concern for these services. Equally prominent are "problems of child behavior, adjustment or handicap, and of parent-child relationships," a colorless label for a host of common, human troubles (Table 2).

Among the Nation's 27 million families with children under 18, neglect or abuse of children must be a relatively rare condition. Far more prevalent surely are problems of relationship of parent and child, emotional and behavior problems of children, physical and mental illness or mental retardation of child or parent, and problems associated with social conditions such as poverty, urbanization, migration, minority status, and so on. Such problems are common to all--deprived and privileged, resident and nonresident, white and nonwhite, urban and rural. If our child welfare services are to promote child and family welfare, prevent serious difficulties, and become community services in the fullest sense of the term, they must increasingly be addressed to these most prevalent problems and be available to all children who need them. This goal is explicit in the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962.

A statistical distribution of the types of services currently provided children living with parents or relatives is presented in Table 2. "Adjustment" services are about as large a sector as "neglect." The impression conveyed of voluntary agency services, however, is somewhat misleading. In most States, the percentage of "neglect" services provided by these agencies is far less than appears here, but a few large States weight the totals.

In the Children's Bureau report cited before, an attempt was made to identify the "principal service" provided for the children studied. For 39 percent of the children living with parents who were served by public agencies on one day in 1961, the principal service was in the "adjustment" category, and for 27 percent in the "neglect" category. In the case of the voluntary agencies, which were limited in this study to member agencies of the Child Welfare League of America, the percentages were 53 percent and 9 percent, respectively. Since services cannot easily be classified or measured, neither these results nor those shown in Table 2 are more than approximations, but both make clear the substantial role of the "adjustment" services in child welfare programs.

"After-care" is third in order of frequency among the types of service listed in Table 2. This is a service for children who are returned to their parents or relatives, or placed in independent living arrangements, after a stay in a foster home or institution. The service is directed toward the child's reintegration in the family and the community, while efforts continue, if needed, to work on the problems that made care away from home necessary. Perhaps a third of this service is provided for delinquent children discharged from training schools.

The unwed mother and her child are traditional responsibilities of child welfare services. As the number of illegitimate births has increased, these responsibilities are now greater than ever. Nearly 6 births out of every 100 are illegitimate. The estimated number of illegitimate births in the United States in 1961 was 240,200--two and two-thirds times the number in 1940. The illegitimacy rate (number of illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried women of childbearing age) is three times as large as in 1940.

The unwed mother usually is young. Four out of 10 are under 20 years of age; 3 out of 4 under 25. About half of the unmarried women who had a child in 1961 stated that this was their first child. These simple facts are of great significance. A service offered to a young, unmarried mother which helps her meet her situation realistically, and assists her adjustment before and after the birth of her child and in her planning for the care or relinquishment of the child, can be a highly constructive and preventive resource. Social welfare services alone cannot, of course, eliminate illegitimacy, a socially defined and, in good part, socially caused problem.

The evidence is strong that rates of premature birth and fetal death, complications of pregnancy, and maternal and infant mortality are higher for illegitimate than for legitimate births. These differential rates are associated with lack of prenatal and postnatal health services for unwed mothers and their children. They also definitely suggest a lack of child welfare and other social services. Where basic medical needs go unserved, basic needs for personal and social adjustment services also are likely to go unserved.

Public child welfare agencies provided service to an estimated 17,000 unwed mothers during 1961 and voluntary agencies for an estimated 33,000. Some mothers served both by public and voluntary agencies are counted twice in these statistics. Maternity homes for unwed mothers probably served over 20,000 women, about 1 in 10 of those who gave birth to an illegitimate child during the year. Some of these mothers also received service from other child welfare agencies. Of the women served by public agencies on one day in 1961 for whom unmarried motherhood was the "principal problem," one-half were living with parents or relatives, one-fifth in independent living arrangements, and nearly one-third in foster family homes, maternity homes, or other institutions.

More than one-fourth, and possibly about one-third, of the illegitimate children born each year are adopted. The estimated number of illegitimate children adopted during 1961 was 66,100, 58 percent of all adoptions. Many legitimate children, of course, also are adopted. These numbered 47,900 in 1961, bringing the estimated total number of children adopted in the United States to 114,000.

Two major types of adoption should be distinguished. A child may be adopted by a couple to whom he is not related ("nonrelative adoption"). Or he may be adopted by a relative, typically by a stepfather after remarriage of a divorced mother, or by other related persons ("relative adoption").

Somewhat more than half of all adoptions in 1961 (61,600 or 54 percent) were nonrelative adoptions, and the remainder (52,400 or 46 percent) were relative adoptions. A critical difference between the two types is that a child is placed in a nonrelated home, either by a social agency authorized to place children for adoption, by a parent, or by a lawyer, doctor, or other third-parties. No placement occurs in the case of step-parent adoptions although placement may occur in adoptions by other relatives.

Public and voluntary child welfare agencies provide services for both types of adoptions but their responsibilities naturally are greater when they include placement of the child. These services are designed to assure that the rights, interests, and well-being of all concerned in an adoption proceeding--the child, the natural parents, and the adoptive parents--are protected in a profoundly human proceeding which ends in a permanent change for all. That the protective and constructive functions of agency adoption service are recognized increasingly is evident statistically. In three-fifths of all nonrelative adoptions today, the child is placed by a social agency compared with a decade ago when the proportion was one-half. This development is logical since adoption service and service for unwed mothers are closely related. Four out of 5 children adopted by nonrelatives in 1961, and 1 out of 3 adopted by relatives, were illegitimate.

Child welfare agencies, particularly the public agencies, also give service in adoptions in which placement of the child was arranged independently or in which no placement was involved. The service is one of making a social study of the case, generally upon request of the court that will act on the adoption petition. It is probable that child welfare agencies provide some service to a majority of all independently arranged, nonrelative adoptions and to a minority of all relative adoptions, depending upon variations in State laws.

Adoption today is a popularly accepted and encouraged social practice and the status of the adopted child is equal to that of any child. Altogether, more than one million children have been adopted since 1951. Both nonrelative and relative adoptions have increased, probably at about the same rate. Two out of every 100 children under 18 years of age in the United States are adopted children. The human and social values of adoption need no documentation. Even an economic value accrues if we measure what the monetary cost would have been to the community for the long-time foster care or economic dependency that would be the fate of many children who now are adopted.

Among the preventive and constructive child welfare services are those that provide, usually in conjuction with casework service to the family, special community resources to assist and supplement parental care. Two such services are homemaker service and day-care service.

Homemaker service offers a trained homemaker employed by a social agency to families in which the welfare of children is in question or the integrity of the home is in jeopardy. An ill mother may be hospitalized, or may be unable, if at home, to care for the children unassisted. A neglecting mother

may be overburdened or may face problems she cannot handle alone. An immature mother may lack the training or capacity to care for children without support. Situations like these sometimes result in unnecessary and tragic placement of children away from home. Yet it is an old principle of child welfare service that children should remain with their parents unless there are urgent and compelling reasons why they should not. Homemaker service is the "treatment of choice" in many cases like the ones illustrated.

Homemaker service is scarce. Only 1 percent of the children served by public and voluntary child welfare agencies on one day in 1961 were receiving homemaker service. Although the service is also provided under other auspices, the total picture is unimpressive. A 1961 directory of homemaker agencies in the United States lists about 200 public and voluntary agencies in 150 communities. In all, these agencies served 3,000 families with children during the month of October 1961. Fortunately, homemaker service is growing. In 1958, only 150 homemaker agencies were reported.

Day-care service offers parents a special facility outside the home--either a day-care center or a family day-care home--to care for and protect their children for part of the day. By relieving the mother and benefiting the child, this service is useful in many cases not unlike those for which homemaker service is provided. It is useful, for the same reasons, for the physically handicapped, the mentally retarded, or the socially deprived child. But its major function is to assist and support the working mother and her family.

The number of working mothers in the United States is approaching 9 million. One out of every 3 mothers with children under 18 years of age is in the labor force. In March 1962, these included 3.3 million mothers with children under 6 and 5.5 million with children 6 to 17. Even the mother of very young children often works. One out of 5 mothers with children under 3 years of age is in the labor force. When there is no husband in the home, the mother is much more likely to work; for example, 1 out of 3 such mothers with children under 3 is working.

This indicates that many mothers work because they must work to support their families. The economic motive is important even when a husband is present. Mothers with children under 6 whose husband earned under $3,000 in 1961 were twice as likely to be in the labor force as mothers whose husband earned above $7,000. About a fourth of all working mothers whose husband was present in the home had husbands whose income was under $3,000. The working mother who is the sole support of her family usually has a very low income. A report of the Bureau of the Census several years ago showed that 44 percent of all children living with a mother only who was employed had mothers whose income was under $2,000. An additional 39 percent had mothers whose income was between $2,000 and $4,000.

695-850 O - 63 - 3

Since expenses for child care are only one of a number of job related expenses of working mothers, many mothers obviously cannot afford to pay much for this service. These mothers may need to have day-care facilities made available at low cost. Many other mothers--whether able to pay or not and whether working or not--need help with planning day care and with related child and family welfare problems. The chief need of many other mothers may be to have facilities of good quality readily accessible so that they may be assured of their children's well-being while at work. There are no easy generalizations to be made about the adequacy of the various arrangements that working mothers now make for child care. One area of serious concern is the situations in which children are left without care and supervision or with inadequate and perfunctory care. Perhaps equally serious are the situations of children placed in essentially custodial and unhealthy forms of day care for long hours, day in and day out. The national interest in the welfare of children of working mothers and other children needing day care service, particularly those in low income and other groups of relatively great need, found expression in the Publc Welfare Amendments of 1962 which authorize Federal grants-in-aid to State public welfare agencies specifically for day-care services.

Less than 1 percent of the children served by public and voluntary child welfare agencies on one day in 1961 were receiving day-care service. Although day care is provided under a variety of other auspices, a national survey of licensed facilities in 1960 reported, for example, that the aggregate capacity of licensed day-care centers would serve only 141,000 children. About half of this capacity was in public or voluntary centers and half in commercially operated centers. A 1958 survey of the child care arrangements made by full-time working mothers revealed that 2 percent of the mothers arranged care in some form of group facility and 9 percent in the home of a nonrelative, usually a neighbor. In day care as in homemaker service, the statistics of the present are unimpressive. The statistics of the future may tell another story.

The broad range of problems that are the concern of child welfare programs is evident even in an account as limited as this. A comprehensive program of child welfare services is required to meet an array of problems so varied and far-reaching. To assist in the resolution of these problems with understanding, dignity, compassion, and imagination is the indispensable social role of these services.

Table 1

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN

Percentage distribution of all unmarried children under 18 years of age in the United States and of children served by public and voluntary child welfare agencies

Living arrangement	All unmarried children in the United States	Children served by public agencies	Children served by voluntary agencies*
Total (percent).....	100	100	100
Both parents present..	88	17	13
One parent present....			
Mother only.....	8	17	10
Father only.....	1	3	2
Neither parent present			
Living with relatives	2	7	2
Living apart from relatives.....	1	55	72

* Applies only to children served by member agencies of the Child Welfare League of America.

Table 2

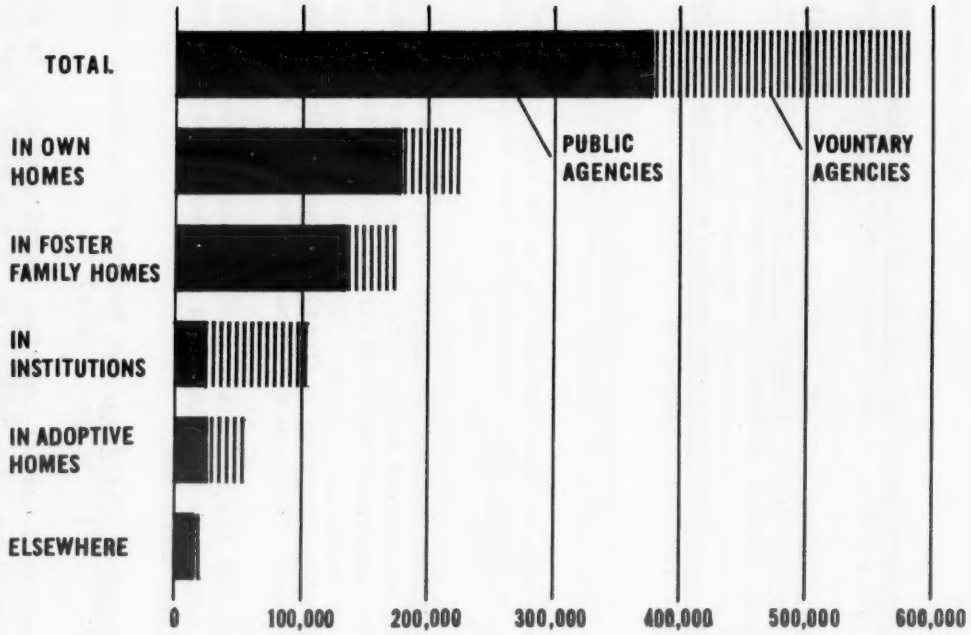
CHILDREN LIVING IN HOMES OF PARENTS OR RELATIVES WHO WERE RECEIVING CASEWORK SERVICE FROM PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES

Percentage distribution by type of service, March 31, 1962*

Type of service	Public agencies	Voluntary agencies
Total (percent).	100	100
Service related to neglect, abuse or exploitation of child . . .	36	43
Service related to problems of child behavior or adjustment or parent-child relationships	34	39
After-care service	11	7
Foster care planning	3	4
Service to a child or youth in conflict with the law	4	2
Other service	12	5

* Includes some children in independent living arrangements. Public agency data based upon information reported to the Children's Bureau by 43 States. Voluntary agency data based upon information reported by 30 States only.

WHEREABOUTS OF CHILDREN SERVED BY PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS, MARCH 31, 1962



PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION PUBLICATIONS

General

The Welfare Administration; What It Is, What It Does. Washington, U. S. Gov't. Print. Off., 1963. 8 pp. Welfare Administration Publication No. 1 (10¢)

Guides for Field Instruction for Graduate Schools of Social Work; Field Experience of Undergraduate Students; and Summer Employment of Undergraduate Students. 33 pp. Bureau of Family Services No. 745.

The Voluntary Agencies' Role in the Nation's Program of Civil Defense Emergency Welfare Service. Leaflet. Bureau of Family Services - Children's Bureau.

Children

Selected Films on Child Life. Compiled by Inez D. Lohr. Children's Bureau Publication 376. 1962. 99 pp. (35¢)

> Lists 400 films reviewed by the professional staff of the Children's Bureau and considered helpful to anyone interested in obtaining and using films concerned with children, their prospects and problems.

Problems in Changing Programs in Institutions for Delinquent Children. By George H. Weber. Children's Bureau Publication 397. 1962. 40 pp. (20¢)

> Identifies and discusses for administrators some of the staff-adjustment problems caused by changing from a custodial-type program to a treatment-oriented one.

Families of Mongoloid Children. By Elizabeth R. Kramm. Children's Bureau. Publication 401. 1963. 56 pp. (25¢)

> A technical study of 50 families, varying widely in their education and social situations, who tell in their own words what it meant to them to learn that they had a child with this lifelong handicap, what they did or failed to do about the child, and what their ultimate adjustment has been.

Mientras su Bebe Esta en Camino. Children's Bureau Publication 391. 1962. 28 pp. (20¢)

> Spanish version of When Your Baby Is on the Way. Describes steps the mother needs to take during her pregnancy and how she can best use the health facilities in her community.

A Creative Life for Your Children. By Margaret Mead. Children's Bureau Headliner Series 1. 1962. 41 pp. (35¢)

Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth--If we can preserve and foster the creative spirit that begins its growth in a child's attempt to understand the world about him and allow him freedom in expressing how he feels about it, we will help him to grow into a creative, constructive adult.

Social Services for Unmarried Mothers and Their Children Provided Through Public and Voluntary Child Welfare Agencies. By Hannah M. Adams. Children's Bureau Child Welfare Report 12. 1962. 44 pp. (Single copy free on request from the Children's Bureau)

Reports information obtained from questionnaires sent to States in September 1961 asking for information about services provided for unmarried mothers through child welfare agencies and about needs for the future.

Selected Addresses, Children's Bureau Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration, April 9, 1962. 1963. 51 pp. (Single copy free on request from the Children's Bureau)

Contains the major addresses given at the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration of the Children's Bureau.

Services for Children: How Title V of the Social Security Act Benefits Children -- Fact Sheet. 1963. 11 pp. (Single copy free on request from the Children's Bureau)

Outlines the maternal and child health, crippled children's, and child welfare services authorized by Title V of the Social Security Act.

Services to Unaccompanied Cuban Refugee Children in the United States. By Katherine Brownell Oettinger. Social service review, v. 26, December 1962: 277-384.

Public Assistance

Medical Care in Public Assistance, Guides and Recommended Standards. Organization and Administration. 26 pp. Bureau of Family Services No. 744.

First in a series of guides for State agencies providing medical care in public assistance programs.

Medical Care in Public Assistance, Guides and Recommended Standards. Dental Services. 7 pp. Bureau of Family Services No. 747. Second in same series.

Planning a County Welfare Office (State of California Handbook). One of "How They Do It" series. 28 pp. Bureau of Family Services.

Guide for welfare administrators, boards and architects in understanding space requirements for public welfare operations.

Aging

Aging. Monthly. Washington, U. S. Gov't. Print. Off. ($1.00 per year.) Available free to State and Federal officials in the field of aging on application to Office of Aging.

Monthly news magazine of the Office of Aging, presenting news of programs and developments in the field of aging in all parts of the country. Each issue includes a conference calendar, news of State commissions and Federal agencies, and notes on new publications and films.

Selected References on Aging. Office of Aging. Current issues available free from Office of Aging.

Series of bibliographies on selected subjects:

"No. 304. Housing Senior Citizens" 22 pp.
"No. 305. Federal Financial Assistance Programs: 7 pp.

Facts on Aging. By Herman B. Brotman. Office of Aging. Current issues available free from Office of Aging.

Statistical series:

"No. 401. Population Trends, National, 1790-1960" 3 pp.
"No. 402. Trends in Number of Marriages of Older Persons, 1949-50, and Characteristics of Older Brides and Grooms, 1959" 7 pp.
"No. 403. Population Trends, National and State, 1950-1960-1970" 7 pp.
"No. 404. Living Arrangements of Older Persons, 1950 & 1961" 8 pp.
"No. 405. Centenarians, by Sex and State, 1960" 2 pp.
"No. 506. Estimated Expenditures for Health Care, 1960 & 1961" 7 pp.

Patterns for Progress in Aging. Washington, U. S. Gov't. Print. Off. (Single copies available free from Office of Aging)

Series of case studies of the most successful programs for senior citizens developed in this country. Most recent study (15th) is: "No. 185. Hodson Day Center -- A Community Center Program for Older Persons in a Public Agency." 1962. 41 pp. (20¢)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

General

State Salary Ranges of Selected Classes of Positions in Employment Security-Public Welfare-Public Health, Mental Health-Vocational rehabilitation as of January 1, 1963. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Office of Field Administration, Division of State Merit Systems. Washington, 1963. 35 pp.

Children

Families Are For Children. American Public Welfare Association. Chicago, 1963. 24 pp. (75¢)

Contents: What about a child's own home? By Phyllis Roe; What about foster care? By Geraldine Fell; What about adoption? By Louise Pittman.

Readings in Adoption. New York, Philosophical Library, 1963. By Evelyn I. Smith. 532 pp. ($7.50)

Over 40 articles of interest to social workers, lawyers, court officials, psychologists, educators, and parents.

Aging

The Self Image of the Aging Person. By Leonard E. Egerman. Lutheran Social Welfare Quarterly, v. 3, March 1963: 13-19.

Indicates some of the psychological and psychiatric characteristics of older people.

The Case for Standards in the Home Care Programs. By Jack Kasten, Gerontologist, v. 3, March 1963: 14-17.

Examines several types of programs, using a sample set of standards.

Juvenile Delinquency

The Child Offender and the Law; A Brief Presented to the Department of Justice Committee on Juvenile Delinquency. Canadian Corrections Association. Ottawa, Canada, Canadian Welfare Council, 1963. 23 pp. (50¢)

Recommendations for changes in legislation on juvenile delinquency in Canada.

Juvenile Delinquency; Development, Treatment, Control. By Ruth Shonle Cavan. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1962. 366 pp. ($9.00)

Discusses development of juvenile behavior patterns, and specific social conditions which tend to encourage it.

PROGRAM AND OPERATING STATISTICS

Table 1.--Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, April 1962-April 1963 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to families with dependent children			Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance 3/	
			Families	Total recipients 2/	Children			Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients								
1962									
April	2,245,080	93,146	955,896	3,737,358	2,887,635	100,975	408,604	379,000	961,000
May	2,243,796	102,378	952,091	3,724,301	2,875,357	100,668	413,493	359,000	876,000
June	2,236,717	102,586	943,009	3,687,927	2,848,855	100,419	417,049	341,000	813,000
July	2,233,379	101,921	930,037	3,638,447	2,811,352	100,183	418,980	329,000	795,000
August	2,228,434	109,312	928,503	3,635,693	2,808,942	100,016	420,476	329,000	797,000
September	2,225,954	105,217	925,179	3,633,155	2,810,053	100,010	423,385	321,000	778,000
October	2,229,059	114,657	926,851	3,732,081	2,809,210	99,928	427,312	326,000	790,000
November	2,227,041	111,828	931,408	3,771,844	2,838,650	99,808	434,735	333,000	821,000
December	2,226,194	109,732	942,661	3,823,283	2,870,242	99,583	437,453	353,000	897,000
1963									
January	2,221,593	116,587	959,258	3,911,515	2,927,402	99,509	439,405	384,000	1,006,000
February	2,217,499	116,699	967,357	3,957,233	2,960,464	99,136	442,248	389,000	1,037,000
March	2,214,441	117,497	975,633	3,990,414	2,984,112	98,845	445,853	387,000	1,020,000
April	2,210,957	122,728	977,399	4,002,025	2,994,244	98,588	448,379	372,000	943,000
	Percentage change from previous month								
1962									
April	-0.2	+5.5	(4/)	+0.2	+0.1	-0.4	+1.0	-8.7	-11.9
May	-.1	+9.9	-.4	-.3	-.4	-.3	+1.2	-5.4	-8.9
June	-.3	+.2	-1.0	-1.0	-.9	-.2	+.9	-5.1	-7.1
July	-.1	-.6	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	-.2	+.5	-3.3	-2.2
August	-.2	+7.3	-.2	-.1	-.1	-.2	+.4	(4/)	+.3
September	-.1	-3.7	-.4	-.1	(4/)	(5/)	+.7	-2.7	-2.4
October	+.1	+9.0	+.2	+2.7	(5/)	-.1	+.9	+1.5	+1.5
November	-.1	-2.5	+.5	+1.1	+1.0	-.1	+1.7	+2.3	+3.9
December	(5/)	-1.9	+1.2	+1.4	+1.1	-.2	+.6	+6.0	+9.3
1963									
January	-.2	+6.2	+1.8	+2.3	+2.0	-.1	+.4	+8.9	+12.1
February	-.2	+.1	+.8	+1.2	+1.1	-.4	+.6	+1.3	+3.1
March	-.1	+.7	+.9	+.8	+.8	-.3	+.8	-.5	-1.6
April	-.2	+4.5	+.2	+.3	+.3	-.3	+.6	-4.0	-7.5

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Before October 1962, includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance; beginning October 1962, may include both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent. 3/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months; data not available. 4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2.--Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, April 1962-April 1963 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care]

Table 2.--Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, April 1962-April 1963 1/

/Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care/.

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to families with dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance 3/
	Amount of assistance						
1962							
April	$374,798,000	$162,303,241	$21,391,748	$118,574,329	$7,818,966	$29,373,121	$26,467,000
May	376,901,000	163,129,573	23,220,666	118,166,990	7,824,354	29,970,384	24,690,000
June	365,457,000	162,451,937	17,579,383	116,430,356	7,790,368	30,085,699	22,399,000
July	367,391,000	163,387,430	21,099,730	114,305,460	7,763,255	29,930,692	22,016,000
August	370,572,000	162,742,516	23,431,488	114,946,953	7,848,529	30,314,645	22,404,000
September	365,411,000	161,920,146	21,240,639	114,373,330	7,678,694	30,390,687	21,085,000
October	378,265,000	167,937,837	24,225,415	116,120,821	7,920,447	31,664,230	21,813,000
November	376,922,000	167,138,102	22,712,013	116,451,727	7,942,394	31,862,827	22,314,000
December	381,729,000	167,755,010	22,514,900	118,739,002	7,987,423	32,146,961	23,770,000
1963							
January	391,209,000	168,828,792	25,036,154	121,309,540	7,970,875	32,589,133	26,354,000
February	389,906,000	168,449,501	22,695,611	122,423,404	7,971,860	32,893,060	26,198,000
March	396,447,000	169,787,730	23,822,338	125,231,575	8,045,621	33,436,853	26,357,000
April	399,151,000	170,661,410	26,440,189	125,506,751	8,044,895	34,050,862	25,300,000
	Percentage change from previous month						
1962							
April	+0.5	+0.1	+21.8	+0.3	+1.0	+1.8	-8.2
May	+.6	+.5	+8.5	-.3	+.1	+2.0	-6.7
June	-3.0	-.4	-24.3	-1.5	-.4	+.4	-9.3
July	+.5	+.6	+20.0	-1.8	-.3	-.5	-1.7
August	+.9	-.4	+11.1	+.6	+1.1	+1.3	+1.8
September	-1.4	-.5	-9.4	-.5	-2.2	+.3	-5.9
October	+3.5	+3.7	+14.1	+1.5	+3.1	+4.2	+3.4
November	-.4	-.5	-6.2	+.3	+.3	+.6	+2.3
December	+1.3	+.4	-.9	+2.0	+.6	+.9	+6.1
1963							
January	+2.5	+.6	+11.2	+2.2	-.2	+1.4	+11.3
February	-.3	-.2	-9.3	+.9	(4/)	+.9	-.6
March	+1.7	+.8	+5.0	+2.3	+.9	+1.7	+.6
April	+.7	+.5	+11.0	+.2	(5/)	+1.8	-4.0

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months; data not available. 4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3.--Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1963 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1963 in--		April 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	2,210,957	$170,661,410	$77.19	-0.2	+0.5	-1.5	+5.1
Ala.....	105,156	7,068,486	67.22	+.2	-4.3	+4.5	+12.1
Alaska.....	1,388	3/ 111,919	80.63	-.1	+3.1	-.3	+14.5
Ariz.....	13,410	826,680	61.65	-.4	(4/)	-2.5	+1.4
Ark.....	56,507	3,670,114	64.95	+.4	+1.8	+2.2	+16.9
Calif.....	263,759	28,644,473	108.60	+.7	+1.5	+3.7	+10.9
Colo. 2/.....	49,292	5,225,651	106.01	-.1	+1.5	-.9	+6.5
Conn.....	8,790	689,241	78.41	-3.7	-2.2	-36.6	-55.5
Del.....	1,096	64,969	59.28	-1.4	-2.7	-4.8	+15.1
D. C.....	2,745	273,030	99.46	(4/)	+3.2	-7.1	-6.5
Fla.....	70,436	4,504,768	63.96	+.3	+2.5	+.3	+4.6
Ga.....	92,246	4,960,088	53.77	-.2	+1.7	-1.1	+8.7
Guam 5/.....	134	4,340	32.39	---	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	1,185	68,175	57.53	+.3	-4.1	-.3	-15.1
Idaho.....	5,358	398,864	74.44	-1.3	+2.3	-8.2	-6.4
Ill.....	62,685	5,406,595	86.25	-.8	-.7	-6.3	-1.9
Ind.....	24,199	1,776,209	73.40	-.6	-2.4	-3.4	+6.6
Iowa.....	30,332	2,625,736	86.57	-.7	-4.4	-5.0	-3.6
Kans.....	24,709	2,230,295	90.26	-.6	-1.4	-5.6	-1.5
Ky.....	53,819	3,207,557	59.60	(6/)	+3.6	-2.4	+7.4
La.....	127,793	10,753,801	84.15	+.1	+.6	+.9	+12.0
Maine.....	11,238	881,613	78.45	-.5	-.2	+1.3	+14.6
Md.....	9,317	668,161	71.71	+.1	+.3	-1.0	+3.5
Mass.....	57,262	5,002,022	87.35	-.4	+1.6	-5.2	-3.8
Mich.....	51,034	4,018,804	78.75	-.6	(6/)	-5.0	-6.4
Minn.....	43,675	4,679,000	107.13	+.3	+2.3	-1.4	+5.1
Miss.....	76,709	2,696,153	35.15	-.6	-.9	-3.2	-3.0
Mo.....	106,211	6,958,857	65.52	-.3	-.8	-3.3	+3.9
Mont.....	5,878	405,144	68.93	-.9	-.6	-5.2	-.4
Nebr.....	12,985	1,038,920	80.01	-.1	-.2	-5.0	-2.5
Nev.....	2,545	228,542	89.80	(4/)	-.7	+1.2	+7.0
N. H.....	4,581	459,134	100.23	-.2	+.7	-1.6	+8.7
N. J.....	18,479	1,764,489	95.49	-.1	(4/)	-.4	-1.3
N. Mex.....	10,754	866,395	80.56	-.2	-.3	-.9	+11.7
N. Y.....	56,502	5,055,660	89.48	-.9	+4.2	-3.0	+4.1
N. C.....	44,482	2,492,636	56.04	-.6	-1.3	-3.5	+6.5
N. Dak.....	5,820	499,361	85.80	-.2	-1.4	-6.3	-7.3
Ohio.....	85,737	7,265,359	84.74	-.7	+.8	-3.1	+4.6
Okla.....	83,899	7,712,748	91.93	-.1	-.4	-2.2	+6.1
Oreg.....	15,100	1,307,504	86.59	-.6	-1.1	-4.8	-3.5
Pa.....	48,717	3,701,862	75.99	+.4	-2.2	+.3	+4.7
P. R.....	34,672	321,845	9.28	-.4	+.4	-5.1	-1.7
R. I.....	6,029	500,137	82.96	-.3	-.9	-3.9	-3.0
S. C.....	27,312	1,422,822	52.10	-1.0	+5.5	-6.2	+12.5
S. Dak.....	7,755	629,088	81.12	-.8	-.8	-5.9	-.2
Tenn.....	48,431	2,349,380	48.51	-1.0	+2.1	-5.2	+.5
Tex.....	223,997	15,738,444	70.26	(6/)	+1.7	+1.6	+12.1
Utah.....	5,591	389,467	69.66	+.2	+8.1	-17.7	-18.4
Vt.....	5,490	456,307	83.12	-.6	+3.0	-.6	+11.1
V. I. 7/.....	507	18,382	36.26	---	---	---	---
Va.....	13,618	806,313	59.21	-.8	+1.4	-3.5	+2.7
Wash.....	42,427	3,972,018	93.62	-.5	+1.4	-5.3	-2.3
W. Va.....	15,756	738,329	46.86	-1.2	-1.3	-9.9	-1.1
Wis.....	30,775	2,881,392	93.63	-.3	-6.2	-4.1	-3.5
Wyo.....	2,633	224,031	85.09	-.3	+.5	-6.1	+2.2

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,726 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $325,966 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ In addition, supplemental payments of $11,056 from general assistance funds were made to 35 recipients. 4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Data for March; data for April not available.

Table 4.--Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, April 1963 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments for recipients		Percentage change from March 1963	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total.....	122,728	$26,440,189	$215.44	+4.5	+11.0
Ala.....	210	60,413	287.68	-32.0	-33.2
Ark.....	2,174	136,935	62.99	+7.8	+14.7
Calif.....	19,090	5,414,805	283.65	+3.9	+4.4
Conn.....	4,622	3/ 1,035,018	223.93	+.9	+15.2
D. C.....	(4/)	(4/)	---	---	---
Guam 5/.....	85	238	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	381	83,615	219.46	-25.0	-20.2
Idaho.....	1,598	216,263	135.33	+4.2	+11.4
Ill.....	657	318,065	484.12	+28.3	+67.7
Ky.....	4,983	112,695	22.62	+15.3	+68.7
La.....	512	84,694	165.42	+23.4	-13.6
Maine.....	479	115,954	242.08	-2.8	-17.5
Md.....	7,261	248,749	34.26	+22.7	-6.2
Mass.....	22,974	3/ 4,020,311	174.99	+4.3	+10.6
Mich.....	5,270	1,845,107	350.12	+7.0	+21.1
N. H.....	201	11,559	57.51	+53.4	-59.5
N. Y.....	32,253	9,606,971	297.86	+2.7	+10.1
N. Dak.....	6/ 929	3/ 198,499	213.67	+2.0	+.2
Okla.....	957	178,530	186.55	+11.1	+10.4
Oreg.....	603	80,328	133.21	+27.5	+57.9
Pa.....	5,582	1,540,625	276.00	+37.6	+27.2
P. R.....	2,308	54,255	23.51	+10.4	-36.6
S. C.....	990	203,926	205.99	+37.5	+70.5
Tenn.....	1,284	96,487	75.15	+23.9	+43.3
Utah.....	1,761	245,600	139.47	+11.1	+25.2
Vt.....	80	22,079	275.99	(7/)	(7/)
V. I.....	225	5,110	22.71	(8/)	(8/)
Wash.....	1,185	163,138	137.67	+20.3	-13.8
W. Va.....	4,074	340,220	83.51	-43.3	+33.7

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $533 in Connecticut, $96,447 in Massachusetts, $50,053 in New York, and $2,397 in North Dakota. 4/ Program initiated March 1963, no payments made. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments. 7/ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients. 8/ No payments were made during March.

Table 5.--Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1963 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		March 1963 in--		April 1962 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/ 4/...	977,399	4,002,025	2,994,244	$125,506,751	$128.41	$31.36	+0.3	+0.2	+7.1	+5.8
Ala. 4/.....	22,558	91,535	71,948	1,068,956	47.39	11.68	-.1	-.3	+4.0	+8.2
Alaska.....	1,236	4,362	3,297	149,722	121.13	34.32	-.9	-1.1	-1.6	-2.0
Ariz. 3/ 4/.....	9,592	40,620	30,629	1,159,911	120.92	28.56	+.5	+.9	+7.0	+5.1
Ark.....	7,108	27,741	21,401	485,362	68.28	17.50	+1.1	+1.4	-1.4	+10.0
Calif. 4/.....	91,929	352,663	266,673	15,778,299	171.64	44.74	+.6	+.2	+5.5	+2.3
Colo.....	9,770	38,636	29,983	1,431,343	146.50	37.05	+1.2	+1.7	+13.4	+20.1
Conn. 3/.....	12,320	48,448	35,082	2,173,894	176.45	44.87	+2.5	-1.2	+20.0	+13.8
Del. 3/.....	2,369	11,021	8,289	245,926	103.81	22.31	-4.4	-4.1	+3.7	+6.5
D. C.....	4,157	19,454	15,449	631,490	151.91	32.46	-1.0	-1.2	-18.6	-21.0
Fla.....	27,963	104,919	84,022	1,755,928	62.79	16.74	+.7	+1.6	+8.5	+9.1
Ga.....	17,238	65,004	50,506	1,507,801	87.47	23.20	+.5	+.5	-1.4	-1.2
Guam 5/.....	165	861	716	10,779	65.33	12.52	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	3,268	14,151	10,570	437,903	134.00	30.95	+.8	+1.3	+14.7	+.1
Idaho.....	2,550	9,879	7,193	402,440	157.82	40.74	-.4	-.5	+4.0	+2.5
Ill. 3/ 4/.....	59,212	276,313	208,831	12,225,355	206.47	44.24	+.1	-1.2	+4.5	+.1
Ind. 4/.....	12,214	48,341	35,766	1,356,943	111.10	28.07	+.2	+.9	+3.6	+3.6
Iowa.....	10,744	42,575	30,731	1,563,507	145.52	36.72	+1.0	-.2	+13.4	+21.5
Kans.....	7,016	28,181	21,802	1,051,793	149.91	37.32	+1.1	-.1	+7.5	+6.4
Ky.....	21,634	81,251	59,083	2,036,007	94.11	25.06	+.3	+3.1	+1.7	+.3
La. 4/.....	22,662	98,296	74,167	2,258,342	99.65	22.97	(6/)	+.3	+5.0	+2.1
Maine.....	6,175	22,309	16,596	662,975	107.36	29.72	+.2	+1.2	+3.7	+10.1
Md. 3/ 4/.....	14,042	60,910	46,666	1,944,137	138.45	31.92	-1.6	-1.1	+19.4	+26.6
Mass. 3/.....	20,769	77,104	58,235	3,590,004	172.85	46.56	+4.9	+2.4	+17.3	+14.9
Mich.....	33,658	126,879	90,652	4,698,020	139.58	37.03	+1.0	+1.2	+6.7	-1.7
Minn.....	11,837	42,341	33,124	2,118,678	178.99	50.04	+1.1	+4.7	+6.5	+12.7
Miss.....	20,440	80,921	63,841	725,945	35.52	8.97	+.1	-.2	+.5	-1.8
Mo.....	26,279	103,876	79,643	2,499,516	95.11	24.06	(6/)	-1.0	-1.4	-2.2
Mont.....	1,810	7,165	5,518	243,847	134.72	34.03	+.3	+.7	-2.3	-2.5
Nebr.....	3,349	13,636	10,461	403,021	120.34	29.56	+.3	+.4	+5.1	+2.6
Nev.....	1,310	4,852	3,873	143,768	109.75	29.63	+.5	(7/)	+.7	-.8
N. H.....	1,020	4,200	3,111	172,033	168.66	40.96	-.3	-.2	-2.2	-5.9
N. J.....	23,235	88,253	66,914	4,216,394	181.47	47.78	+1.9	+2.0	+17.4	+17.1
N. Mex. 4/.....	7,472	30,055	22,600	981,042	131.30	32.64	+.3	+.6	+3.2	+5.2
N. Y. 3/.....	100,519	442,696	322,801	18,796,303	186.99	42.46	+.4	+1.0	+20.2	+15.6
N. C. 3/ 4/.....	28,857	120,157	89,414	2,772,476	96.08	23.07	+.6	+1.0	+4.2	+9.2
N. Dak.....	1,746	6,831	5,206	286,413	164.04	41.93	+1.0	+1.8	-2.6	+.1
Ohio.....	37,653	153,402	114,902	4,590,714	121.92	29.93	+.7	-5.9	+9.6	+10.5
Okla. 3/ 4/.....	18,373	70,986	52,294	2,284,300	124.33	32.18	+.5	(6/)	+1.0	-3.9
Oreg. 3/ 4/.....	8,586	33,239	24,509	1,275,650	148.57	38.38	-.2	+.5	+1.6	-.3
Pa. 3/.....	80,434	360,874	251,729	10,271,404	127.70	28.46	-.4	-1.8	+24.5	+8.0
P. R.....	55,601	222,120	177,344	814,718	14.65	3.67	-.5	-.6	-2.4	-4.3
R. I. 3/.....	5,445	22,033	15,997	863,736	158.63	39.20	-.2	-.4	+11.0	+10.6
S. C.....	8,486	34,330	27,509	563,597	66.41	16.42	-.7	+1.6	-5.8	+3.6
S. Dak.....	2,834	10,105	7,719	344,218	121.46	34.06	+.7	+8.4	-5.0	+12.4
Tenn.....	21,436	81,190	62,104	1,516,044	70.72	18.67	-.2	(7/)	-4.9	-6.1
Tex.....	18,566	77,564	59,266	1,469,446	79.15	18.94	+1.5	+1.4	-5.5	-5.7
Utah 3/ 4/.....	4,689	19,505	14,031	674,994	143.95	34.61	+1.8	+15.5	+13.7	+23.6
Vt.....	1,358	4,941	3,717	149,783	110.30	30.31	+.1	+.5	+.8	+.9
V. I. 8/.....	293	1,029	868	17,133	58.47	16.65	---	---	---	---
Va. 4/.....	10,708	45,106	34,660	1,067,743	99.71	23.67	-.2	+.4	+.8	-2.0
Wash.....	12,122	43,927	33,219	1,865,462	153.89	42.47	+.3	+.2	-27.0	-14.1
W. Va. 3/.....	30,367	138,681	94,668	3,566,166	117.44	25.71	-2.3	-.1	+7.8	+.4
Wis. 4/.....	11,378	43,247	32,367	2,059,720	181.03	47.63	+1.0	+5.2	+7.7	+7.7
Wyo.....	847	3,310	2,548	125,650	148.35	37.96	-.2	+.3	+9.1	+9.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 6. 4/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 7. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 8/ Data for March; data for April not available.

Table 6.--Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment:

Table 6.--Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, April 1963 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Average per--		March 1963 in--	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	63,048	353,151	232,251	$10,567,699	$167.61	$29.92	-2.9	-4.5
Ariz.....	2	21	17	421	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Conn.....	2,327	12,572	8,205	403,927	173.58	32.13	+4.2	-11.2
Del.....	506	3,114	2,173	68,569	135.51	22.02	-13.2	-11.7
Hawaii.....	391	2,462	1,695	65,185	166.71	26.48	+3.1	+10.3
Ill.....	10,397	64,575	44,249	2,660,298	255.87	41.20	-1.0	-4.3
Md.....	672	3,995	2,703	114,778	170.80	28.73	-25.1	-25.9
Mass.....	507	2,887	1,901	115,810	228.42	40.11	+.6	0
N. Y.....	15,769	91,243	61,064	2,824,430	179.11	30.96	-2.6	-3.6
N. C.....	9	52	34	1,081	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Okla.....	39	238	162	6,657	(3/)	(3/)	+10.7	+10.5
Oreg.....	1,140	5,940	4,188	212,992	186.84	35.86	+5.8	+5.2
Pa.....	16,340	86,813	55,211	2,022,794	123.79	23.30	-3.9	-8.0
R. I.....	687	3,764	2,443	124,227	180.83	33.00	-.4	-2.5
Utah.....	948	5,131	3,412	102,816	108.46	20.04	+2.1	+20.5
W. Va.....	13,314	70,344	44,794	1,843,714	138.48	26.21	-4.0	-1.6

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in table 5. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 7.--Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, April 1963 1/

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	2,933	2/ 2,371	2/ 46	1,166	$209,866	$71.55	3/ $139,021	3/ $6,494
Alabama.....	24	24	0	9	947	(4/)	947	0
Arizona.....	108	108	0	48	8,430	78.06	8,430	0
California.....	878	842	36	352	72,331	82.38	66,181	6,150
Illinois.....	516	(2/)	(2/)	217	47,992	93.01	(3/)	(3/)
Indiana.....	57	57	0	20	2,223	39.00	2,223	0
Louisiana.....	274	269	5	89	16,359	59.70	(3/)	(3/)
Maryland.....	216	211	5	76	14,378	66.56	14,034	344
New Mexico.....	68	68	0	27	3,678	54.09	3,678	0
North Carolina.....	33	33	0	8	1,614	(4/)	1,614	0
Oklahoma.....	211	211	0	90	8,628	40.89	8,628	0
Oregon.....	187	187	0	75	12,762	68.25	12,762	0
Utah.....	153	153	0	68	7,690	50.26	7,690	0
Virginia.....	65	65	0	18	2,837	42.11	2,837	0
Wisconsin.....	143	143	0	69	9,997	69.91	9,997	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in table 5. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Excludes Illinois and Louisiana; breakdown not available. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

Table 8.--Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1963 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1963 in--		April 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	98,588	$8,044,895	$81.60	-0.3	(3/)	-2.4	+2.9
Ala.....	1,684	80,920	48.05	+.8	+.5	+3.7	+12.6
Alaska.....	108	7,887	73.03	0	-5.3	(4/)	(4/)
Ariz.....	874	63,567	72.73	-.3	-.5	+2.2	+3.9
Ark.....	1,977	135,262	68.42	+.2	+3.3	+1.3	+11.6
Calif. 2/.....	12,389	1,586,610	128.07	-.1	-.7	-4.3	+2.1
Colo.....	266	23,413	88.02	+1.5	+8.2	+2.7	+3.8
Conn.....	296	33,975	114.78	-5.4	+8.8	-.7	+2.7
Del.....	284	21,556	75.90	+1.4	+1.4	+8.4	+19.9
D. C.....	189	13,531	71.59	+.5	-.4	-4.1	-1.6
Fla.....	2,555	166,268	65.08	+.8	+1.1	+2.2	+6.8
Ga.....	3,093	174,998	56.58	-.3	-.2	-7.4	+.7
Guam 5/.....	7	154	(4/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	75	6,770	90.27	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Idaho.....	131	9,123	69.64	-.8	-2.2	-2.2	-7.0
Ill.....	2,805	262,281	93.50	-1.0	-1.2	-2.5	-.4
Ind.....	1,819	144,272	79.31	+.2	-6.1	-3.0	-.9
Iowa.....	1,302	130,585	100.30	-1.0	-1.8	-3.2	-2.3
Kans.....	544	48,091	88.40	+.9	-4.7	-2.9	-3.4
Ky.....	2,367	164,264	69.40	-.1	+2.5	-2.3	+10.9
La.....	2,785	224,584	80.64	+.4	+.7	+.9	+1.0
Maine.....	410	33,441	81.56	0	+1.4	-1.4	+16.2
Md.....	415	29,050	70.00	0	(6/)	-1.9	+4.1
Mass.....	2,247	291,881	129.90	-.1	+3.4	-.3	+4.0
Mich.....	1,670	157,969	94.59	+.4	-4.6	-2.7	+13.8
Minn.....	1,033	123,106	119.17	+.3	+3.4	-6.2	-2.0
Miss.....	3,217	121,028	37.62	-.8	-.8	-11.4	-11.8
Mo. 2/.....	4,691	328,370	70.00	-.4	-.4	-3.5	+4.0
Mont.....	282	21,780	77.23	-1.4	-1.6	-2.1	-2.7
Nebr.....	676	63,872	94.49	-1.3	-.5	-6.0	-6.0
Nev.....	162	18,610	114.88	-1.8	-4.5	-6.9	+5.3
N. H.....	259	26,811	103.52	0	+1.1	+10.7	+21.5
N. J.....	960	83,549	87.03	+.8	+2.7	+3.1	+2.8
N. Mex.....	348	26,299	75.57	-1.4	-1.3	-.9	+8.1
N. Y.....	3,248	340,672	104.89	-4.4	+2.4	-3.0	-1.8
N. C.....	5,058	310,719	61.43	(6/)	+.9	+1.3	+6.4
N. Dak.....	87	6,174	70.97	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Ohio.....	3,429	282,983	82.53	-.3	-3.9	-.8	+4.7
Okla.....	1,707	195,581	114.58	-.5	-.5	-2.5	+6.3
Oreg.....	398	38,147	95.85	+3.4	+4.5	+40.6	+37.9
Pa. 2/.....	17,830	1,351,276	75.79	+.2	+.7	-.1	+1.6
P. R.....	1,629	13,458	8.26	-.1	-.1	-4.5	-4.3
R. I.....	105	9,386	89.39	-2.8	+1.4	-9.5	-3.2
S. C.....	1,682	104,380	62.06	-.6	-.3	-1.0	+21.7
S. Dak.....	137	8,993	65.64	+1.5	-.3	-9.9	-6.6
Tenn.....	2,394	116,464	48.65	-.9	+.5	-5.0	-1.9
Tex.....	5,087	348,011	68.41	-.3	-.2	-7.2	+4.9
Utah.....	179	13,219	73.85	0	-5.0	+2.3	+1.0
Vt.....	110	7,271	66.10	+.9	+2.0	+5.8	+10.6
V. I. 7/.....	16	546	(4/)	---	---	---	---
Va.....	1,142	75,456	66.07	-1.0	-.4	-4.0	+3.4
Wash.....	652	67,135	102.97	-.5	-1.2	-5.9	-3.9
W. Va.....	876	41,675	47.57	-.3	-.2	-6.3	-4.3
Wis.....	847	85,026	100.38	-1.6	-1.2	-3.8	+12.7
Wyo.....	55	4,446	80.84	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $38,957 to 287 recipients; Missouri, $49,176 to 694 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $928,647 to 12,219 recipients. 3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Average payments not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Data for March; data for April not available.

Table 9.--Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1963 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1963 in--		April 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total....	448,379	$34,050,862	$75.94	+0.6	+1.8	+9.7	+15.9
Ala.....	13,348	610,842	45.76	+1.0	+1.0	+6.9	+19.8
Ariz.....	1,600	109,087	68.18	+5.0	+4.2	(2/)	(2/)
Ark.....	8,552	487,625	57.02	+1.1	+2.7	+13.3	+36.5
Calif.....	31,060	3,422,649	110.19	+4.5	+4.4	+58.5	+64.9
Colo.....	5,843	432,252	73.98	+.8	+2.1	+3.3	+6.6
Conn.....	6,247	387,070	61.96	-.6	+6.6	+163.8	+35.1
Del.....	440	31,398	71.36	-.5	-1.2	-4.3	+5.5
D. C.....	2,977	231,353	77.71	-.8	-2.5	+7.1	+10.8
Fla.....	14,397	1,001,838	69.59	+1.2	+4.7	+15.4	+22.0
Ga.....	25,492	1,448,508	56.82	-.1	+.4	+5.2	+16.6
Guam 3/.....	79	1,872	23.70	---	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	1,018	100,990	99.20	+.3	-6.8	+2.1	-7.2
Idaho.....	2,394	134,334	56.11	+1.1	-.1	+23.3	+5.4
Ill.....	28,392	2,785,087	98.09	-1.6	-2.6	+8.1	+8.5
Ind.....	122	9,854	80.77	(4/)	(4/)	(5/)	(5/)
Iowa.....	915	74,158	81.05	+1.3	+1.7	+17.2	+45.6
Kans.....	4,335	416,575	96.10	+.5	+1.6	+3.5	+10.9
Ky.....	9,277	666,032	71.79	+.7	+5.2	+8.6	+22.9
La.....	18,075	1,032,439	57.12	(6/)	+.3	+5.6	+6.7
Maine.....	2,359	201,554	85.44	(6/)	+.9	+3.9	+26.7
Md.....	6,517	456,200	70.00	+1.6	+1.6	+1.3	+5.9
Mass.....	10,766	1,472,603	136.78	+1.5	+5.8	+4.1	+8.4
Mich.....	6,565	692,388	105.47	+1.1	+2.3	+11.6	+17.2
Minn.....	3,070	187,331	61.02	+2.1	+2.0	+10.7	+11.5
Miss.....	14,810	507,110	34.24	+2.3	+2.2	+13.7	+12.9
Mo.....	14,855	986,139	66.38	+.1	-1.6	-1.2	+4.1
Mont.....	1,259	95,955	76.22	-.8	-.3	+.4	+3.5
Nebr.....	2,165	177,054	81.78	+.7	+3.4	-1.1	+4.2
N. H.....	516	57,002	110.47	+.2	-.9	+10.7	+14.7
N. J.....	7,917	744,651	94.06	+1.2	+1.2	+5.9	+3.0
N. Mex.....	3,145	252,231	80.20	+.7	+1.1	+10.3	+21.5
N. Y.....	34,800	4,258,133	122.36	-1.3	+5.0	-1.3	+6.2
N. C.....	21,659	1,429,983	66.02	+.2	-1.3	+2.4	+10.2
N. Dak.....	1,276	138,763	108.75	+.6	+1.6	+3.9	+12.1
Ohio.....	17,266	1,398,096	80.97	+.9	-1.9	+16.3	+25.1
Okla.....	11,643	1,224,490	105.17	+.6	+.8	+8.2	+14.7
Oreg.....	4,959	461,695	93.10	+.8	+1.2	+3.3	+4.0
Pa.....	19,509	1,266,496	64.92	+1.1	+2.3	+6.7	+7.9
P. R.....	21,910	188,685	8.61	-.4	-.4	-2.2	-2.6
R. I.....	2,598	228,235	87.85	-1.0	-.3	-5.9	-3.9
S. C.....	8,287	459,491	55.45	-.2	+6.7	+1.7	+19.3
S. Dak.....	1,096	73,284	66.86	-.2	+.7	-.8	+1.5
Tenn.....	12,000	571,333	47.61	+.4	+.9	+5.4	+9.2
Tex.....	8,234	474,198	57.59	+1.4	+1.2	+7.6	+14.8
Utah.....	4,642	334,593	72.08	+.9	+12.2	+27.1	+25.5
Vt.....	943	64,139	68.02	+1.4	+.8	+5.8	+13.3
V. I. 7/.....	94	3,067	32.63	---	---	---	---
Va.....	6,462	418,024	64.69	-.3	+3.8	-1.8	+2.8
Wash.....	9,693	896,741	92.51	+.2	-.2	+26.3	+28.5
W. Va.....	6,904	332,125	48.11	-.6	+1.7	-5.4	+1.1
Wis.....	5,294	562,862	106.32	+1.0	-3.4	+16.9	+15.9
Wyo.....	603	52,248	86.65	+1.2	+8.3	+5.4	+13.5

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Program initiated July 1962. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients. 5/ Program initiated February 1963. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Data for March; April data not available.

Table 10.--General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1963 1/

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		March 1963 in--		April 1962 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/...	372,000	943,000	$25,300,000	$68.05	$26.82	-7.5	-4.0	-1.9	-4.4
Ala.....	105	106	1,313	12.50	12.39	-7.8	-6.1	-11.7	-6.3
Alaska.....	239	656	14,166	59.27	21.59	-17.1	-23.3	+9.3	+30.6
Ariz.....	2,674	6,012	154,885	57.92	25.76	-4.7	-1.3	-12.4	-24.6
Ark.....	381	1,456	5,711	14.99	3.92	+35.8	+35.6	+9.7	+4.9
Calif.....	37,454	99,079	2,267,857	60.55	22.89	-6.0	-1.6	+21.0	+3.4
Colo.....	1,884	7,044	84,617	44.91	12.01	-31.1	-29.5	+16.0	+14.5
Conn.....	3/ 4,674	3/ 11,135	3/ 321,861	68.86	28.91	-4.0	+3.3	+5.3	+15.0
Del.....	1,513	2,578	82,221	54.34	31.89	-1.4	-2.7	-4.0	-16.8
D. C.....	726	782	53,537	73.74	68.46	-3.8	-4.3	-50.0	-50.3
Fla. 4/.....	8,300	(5/)	256,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.....	2,365	5,931	75,615	31.97	12.75	-12.6	-5.1	+4.3	+6.8
Guam 6/.....	5	5	174	(7/)	(7/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	1,017	1,528	66,620	62.15	43.60	+5.9	(8/)	+2.8	-4.6
Ill.....	29,557	62,513	2,349,681	79.50	37.59	-10.8	-2.8	-22.3	-29.4
Iowa 4/.....	4,200	10,000	159,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.....	3,294	9,720	232,553	70.60	23.93	-11.5	-8.5	+1.3	+4.1
Ky.....	2,346	4,076	95,536	40.72	23.44	-41.2	+8.7	-44.5	-8.5
La.....	7,724	8,528	400,547	51.86	46.97	-.3	+.3	-7.0	-6.2
Maine.....	3,401	12,777	172,605	50.75	13.51	-12.0	-8.7	+15.9	+21.1
Md.....	5,258	5,955	371,132	70.58	62.32	-2.7	-.5	+19.6	+23.6
Mass.....	7,549	16,094	511,222	67.72	31.76	-5.7	-4.6	+7.7	+8.1
Mich.....	34,952	128,420	3,713,766	106.25	28.92	-4.4	+.6	-20.8	-17.8
Minn.....	10,619	33,942	897,520	84.52	26.44	-5.0	-5.3	-5.3	+2.7
Miss.....	1,079	1,566	15,649	14.50	9.99	+10.0	-.5	+17.1	+5.4
Mo.....	9,715	13,407	642,226	66.11	47.90	-5.5	-1.9	-1.4	+.4
Mont.....	2,002	6,586	84,573	42.24	12.84	-19.1	-15.7	+.4	-23.6
Nebr.....	1,090	3,531	57,867	53.09	16.39	-23.3	-9.3	-5.0	+9.3
Nev.....	290	510	18,726	64.57	36.72	-14.1	+27.5	+24.1	+66.7
N. H.....	1,153	3,967	74,180	64.34	18.70	-1.9	-2.8	+31.5	+30.1
N. J. 9/.....	10,631	35,837	1,288,500	121.20	35.95	-12.0	-11.2	+15.6	+12.7
N. Mex.....	536	891	21,342	39.82	23.95	-6.1	+1.5	+10.8	+18.0
N. Y. 10/.....	35,171	80,090	2,825,167	80.33	35.27	-.4	+.6	+9.6	+18.3
N. C.....	2,065	6,015	49,150	23.80	8.17	-19.0	-8.8	+13.1	+18.6
N. Dak.....	527	2,246	30,077	57.07	13.39	-26.3	-30.1	-33.8	-27.3
Ohio.....	37,554	138,754	2,829,537	75.35	20.39	-9.6	-12.1	-1.0	-8.4
Okla.....	8,891	(5/)	109,483	12.31	---	---	+7.6	---	-4.7
Oreg.....	5,754	(5/)	380,561	66.14	---	---	-9.5	---	-.1
Pa.....	40,873	50,099	2,419,533	59.20	48.30	-1.1	-2.1	+7.3	+5.6
P. R.....	1,103	1,103	8,103	7.35	7.35	-9.8	-13.2	-17.6	-15.8
R. I.....	2,620	5,406	145,995	55.72	27.01	-7.9	-2.2	-10.3	+7.2
S. C.....	1,401	1,628	44,823	31.99	27.53	-5.5	-2.4	-41.3	+.4
S. Dak.....	440	1,455	15,538	35.31	10.68	-25.5	-16.3	-24.6	-18.7
Tenn.....	1,972	6,105	36,109	18.31	5.91	-22.8	-14.3	-15.5	+2.9
Tex. 11/ 12/..	10,300	(5/)	239,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	1,702	4,328	107,041	62.89	24.73	-2.9	-7.3	+21.4	+20.6
Vt. 11/ 12/...	1,300	(5/)	49,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I. 12/.....	167	174	5,140	30.78	29.54	---	---	---	---
Va.....	2,830	8,001	126,548	44.72	15.82	-11.1	-8.2	+1.5	-3.7
Wash.....	10,082	23,857	774,778	76.85	32.48	-10.6	-6.9	+57.4	-4.8
W. Va.....	1,461	2,521	47,096	32.24	18.68	-9.6	-2.4	+22.8	+16.8
Wis.....	9,321	29,753	873,022	93.66	29.34	-6.3	-4.3	-2.5	+1.8
Wyo.....	474	1,964	39,390	83.10	20.06	-23.1	-27.3	+3.3	+13.8

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho and Indiana; data not available. 3/ About 10 percent of this total is estimated. 4/ Partly estimated. 5/ Data not available. 6/ Estimated. 7/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients. 8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 10/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 11/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions. 12/ Data for March; data for April not available.

Table 11.--Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, April 1963 1/

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to families with dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total.....	$36,352,867	$26,440,189	$9,879,484	$987,724	$8,160,634	2/ $9,147,000
Alabama.....	735,637	60,413	638	3,061	54,912	---
Alaska.....	15,697	---	---	---	(3/)	4/ 61,030
Arizona.....	13,493	---	---	---	---	---
Arkansas.....	757,511	136,935	43,299	19,370	159,463	32,661
California.....	3,680,109	5,414,805	837,792	180,729	665,053	100,121
Colorado.....	1,139,338	---	96,543	5,380	87,058	100,441
Connecticut.....	160,157	1,035,018	299,093	15,656	185,414	(5/)
Delaware.....	8,203	---	---	1,695	---	---
Dist. of Col.....	111,831	(6/)	935	274	9,391	732
Florida.....	1,172,984	---	69,713	15,540	189,226	---
Georgia.....	671,841	---	---	8,138	107,687	---
Guam 7/.....	804	238	---	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	8,724	83,615	36,417	1,277	28,154	18,191
Idaho.....	70,185	216,263	---	84	25,224	---
Illinois.....	2,524,136	318,065	1,456,507	78,820	834,301	4/ 727,799
Indiana.....	729,322	---	211,212	37,497	3,440	---
Iowa.....	869,790	---	138,084	12,515	---	4/ 8/ 314,000
Kansas.....	447,518	---	121,303	7,244	81,676	91,258
Kentucky.....	416,711	112,695	201,001	14,393	92,275	---
Louisiana.....	1,931,435	84,694	12,034	6,077	73,164	3,656
Maine.....	286,492	115,954	37,050	5,125	38,924	74,962
Maryland.....	85,793	248,749	---	996	15,566	2,160
Massachusetts....	1,112,659	4,020,311	426,295	61,844	778,554	206,932
Michigan.....	487,896	1,845,107	217,919	34,509	156,069	525,555
Minnesota.....	2,772,515	---	345,757	57,208	42,440	369,128
Mississippi.....	149,108	---	---	---	---	---
Missouri.....	705,578	---	2,691	---	3,497	10,733
Montana.....	2,406	---	178	150	---	4/ 360,210
Nebraska.....	426,148	---	14,274	22,981	64,731	4/ 80,737
Nevada.....	54,698	---	---	3,097	(3/)	4/ 207,287
New Hampshire....	102,119	11,559	20,132	5,375	17,129	(5/)
New Jersey.....	857,970	---	228,397	7,971	216,821	346,264
New Mexico.....	229,140	---	90,216	3,800	55,600	10,341
New York.....	1,203,747	9,606,971	2,329,718	80,374	1,891,432	260,570
North Carolina...	323,998	---	184,312	19,622	228,096	4/ 175,779
North Dakota.....	149,936	198,499	47,443	1,140	63,232	4/ 24,492
Ohio.....	1,550,120	---	381,456	40,631	266,195	4/ 1,510,184
Oklahoma.....	1,500,516	178,530	3,504	30,978	209,952	(5/)
Oregon.....	557,997	80,328	105,749	7,250	133,898	88,345
Pennsylvania.....	700,684	1,540,625	656,835	91,999	260,026	202,498
Puerto Rico.....	30,430	54,255	---	---	---	---
Rhode Island.....	90,450	---	126,689	1,669	38,970	4/ 60,818
South Carolina...	306,014	203,926	35,610	12,692	85,116	22,985
South Dakota.....	104,692	---	---	---	---	4/ 102,296
Tennessee.....	353,546	96,487	40,728	4,549	24,000	---
Texas.....	2,539,083	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	69,703	245,600	122,029	2,743	140,590	3,476
Vermont.....	182,619	22,079	---	619	8,019	---
Virgin Islands 9/	3,036	5,110	22	4	94	223
Virginia.....	233,638	---	47,589	12,929	82,261	4/ 18,747
Washington.....	1,693,905	163,138	240,512	20,918	326,907	133,440
West Virginia....	139,793	340,220	347,142	5,232	54,751	9,171
Wisconsin.....	1,838,687	---	292,944	42,937	350,562	275,590
Wyoming.....	42,325	---	9,722	632	10,764	48,012

1/ For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported. 2/ Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis. 3/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. 4/ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance. 5/ Data not available. 6/ Program initiated March 1963; no payments were made. 7/ Estimated. 8/ Partly estimated. 9/ Data for March; data for April not available.

Table 12.--Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, April 1963 1/

State	Old-age assistance			Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care		All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
All States.....	$77.19	$60.75	$16.44	$215.44	$31.36	$28.89	$2.47	$81.60	$71.58	$10.02	$75.94	$57.74	$18.20
Alabama.....	67.22	60.22	7.00	287.68	11.68	11.67	.01	48.05	46.23	1.82	45.76	41.65	4.11
Alaska.....	80.63	69.32	11.31	---	34.32	34.32	---	73.03	73.03	---	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Arizona.....	61.65	60.64	1.01	---	28.56	28.56	---	72.73	72.73	---	68.18	68.18	---
Arkansas.....	64.95	51.54	13.41	62.99	17.50	15.94	1.56	68.42	58.62	9.80	57.02	38.37	18.65
California.....	108.60	94.65	13.95	283.65	44.74	42.36	2.38	128.07	113.48	14.59	110.19	88.78	21.41
Colorado.....	106.01	82.90	23.11	---	37.05	34.55	2.50	88.02	67.79	20.23	73.98	59.08	14.90
Connecticut.....	78.41	60.19	18.22	223.93	44.87	38.70	6.17	114.78	61.89	52.89	61.96	32.28	29.68
Delaware.....	59.28	51.79	7.48	---	22.31	22.31	---	75.90	69.93	5.97	71.36	71.36	---
Dist. of Col.....	99.46	58.72	40.74	(3/)	32.46	32.41	.05	71.59	70.14	1.45	77.71	74.56	3.15
Florida.....	63.96	47.30	16.65	---	16.74	16.07	.66	65.08	58.99	6.08	69.59	56.44	13.14
Georgia.....	53.77	46.49	7.28	---	23.20	23.20	---	56.58	53.95	2.63	56.82	52.60	4.22
Guam 4/.....	32.39	26.39	6.00	---	12.52	12.52	---	(5/)	(5/)	---	23.70	23.70	---
Hawaii.....	57.53	50.17	7.36	219.46	30.95	28.37	2.57	90.27	73.24	17.03	99.20	71.55	27.66
Idaho.....	74.44	61.34	13.10	135.33	40.74	40.74	---	69.64	69.00	.64	56.11	45.58	10.54
Illinois.....	86.25	45.98	40.27	484.12	44.24	38.97	5.27	93.50	65.40	28.10	98.09	68.71	29.39
Indiana.....	73.40	43.26	30.14	---	28.07	23.70	4.37	79.31	58.70	20.61	80.77	52.57	28.20
Iowa.....	86.57	57.89	28.68	---	36.72	33.48	3.24	100.30	90.68	9.61	81.05	81.05	---
Kansas.....	90.26	72.15	18.11	---	37.32	33.02	4.30	88.40	75.09	13.32	96.10	77.25	18.84
Kentucky.....	59.60	51.86	7.74	22.62	25.06	22.58	2.47	69.40	63.32	6.08	71.79	61.85	9.95
Louisiana.....	84.15	69.04	15.11	165.42	22.97	22.85	.12	80.64	78.46	2.18	57.12	53.07	4.05
Maine.....	78.45	52.96	25.49	242.08	29.72	28.06	1.66	81.56	69.06	12.50	85.44	68.94	16.50
Maryland.....	71.71	62.51	9.21	34.26	31.92	31.92	---	70.00	67.60	2.40	70.00	67.61	2.39
Massachusetts.....	87.35	67.92	19.43	174.99	46.56	41.03	5.53	129.90	102.38	27.52	136.78	64.47	72.32
Michigan.....	78.75	69.19	9.56	350.12	37.03	35.31	1.72	94.59	73.93	20.66	105.47	81.69	23.77
Minnesota.....	107.13	43.65	63.48	---	50.04	41.87	8.17	119.17	63.79	55.38	61.02	47.20	13.82
Mississippi.....	35.15	33.20	1.94	---	8.97	8.97	---	37.62	37.62	---	34.24	34.24	---
Missouri.....	65.52	58.88	6.64	---	24.06	24.04	.03	70.00	70.00	---	66.38	66.15	.24
Montana.....	68.93	68.52	.41	---	34.03	34.01	.02	77.23	76.70	.53	76.22	76.22	---
Nebraska.....	80.01	47.19	32.82	---	29.56	28.51	1.05	94.49	60.49	34.00	81.78	51.88	29.90
Nevada.....	89.80	68.31	21.49	---	29.63	29.63	---	114.88	95.76	19.12	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
New Hampshire.....	100.23	77.93	22.29	57.51	40.96	36.17	4.79	103.52	82.76	20.75	110.47	77.27	33.20
New Jersey.....	95.49	49.06	46.43	---	47.78	45.19	2.59	87.03	78.73	8.30	94.06	66.67	27.39
New Mexico.....	80.56	59.26	21.31	---	32.64	29.64	3.00	75.57	64.65	10.92	80.20	62.52	17.68
New York.....	89.48	68.17	21.30	297.86	42.46	37.20	5.26	104.89	80.14	24.75	122.36	68.01	54.35
North Carolina.....	56.04	48.75	7.28	---	23.07	21.54	1.53	61.43	57.55	3.88	66.02	55.49	10.53
North Dakota.....	85.80	60.04	25.76	213.67	41.93	34.98	6.95	70.97	57.86	13.10	108.75	59.19	49.55
Ohio.....	84.74	66.66	18.08	---	29.93	27.44	2.49	82.53	70.68	11.85	80.97	65.56	15.42
Oklahoma.....	91.93	74.04	17.88	186.55	32.18	32.13	.05	114.58	96.43	18.15	105.17	87.14	18.03
Oregon.....	86.59	49.64	36.95	133.21	38.38	35.20	3.18	95.85	77.63	18.22	93.10	66.10	27.00
Pennsylvania.....	75.99	61.60	14.38	276.00	28.46	26.64	1.82	75.79	70.63	5.16	64.92	51.59	13.33
Puerto Rico.....	9.28	8.40	.88	23.51	3.67	3.67	---	8.26	8.26	---	8.61	8.61	---
Rhode Island.....	82.96	67.95	15.00	---	39.20	33.45	5.75	89.39	73.50	15.90	87.85	72.85	15.00
South Carolina.....	52.10	40.89	11.20	205.99	16.42	15.38	1.04	62.06	54.51	7.55	55.45	45.18	10.27
South Dakota.....	81.12	67.62	13.50	---	34.06	34.06	---	65.64	65.64	---	66.86	66.86	---
Tennessee.....	48.51	41.21	7.30	75.15	18.67	18.17	.50	48.65	46.75	1.90	47.61	45.61	2.00
Texas.....	70.26	58.93	11.34	---	18.94	18.94	---	68.41	68.41	---	57.59	57.59	---
Utah.....	69.66	57.19	12.47	139.47	34.61	28.35	6.26	73.85	58.53	15.32	72.08	41.79	30.29
Vermont.....	83.12	49.85	33.26	275.99	30.31	30.31	---	66.10	60.47	5.63	68.02	59.51	8.50
Virgin Islands 6/..	36.26	30.27	5.99	22.71	16.65	16.63	.02	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	32.63	31.63	1.00
Virginia.....	59.21	42.05	17.16	---	23.67	22.62	1.06	66.07	54.75	11.32	64.69	51.96	12.73
Washington.....	93.62	53.69	39.93	137.67	42.47	36.99	5.48	102.97	70.88	32.08	92.51	58.79	33.73
West Virginia.....	46.86	37.99	8.87	83.51	25.71	23.21	2.50	47.57	41.60	5.97	48.11	40.18	7.93
Wisconsin.....	93.63	33.88	59.75	---	47.63	40.85	6.77	100.38	49.69	50.69	106.32	40.10	66.22
Wyoming.....	85.09	69.01	16.07	---	37.96	35.02	2.94	80.84	69.35	11.49	86.65	68.80	17.85

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in oplicy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. 3/ Program initiated March 1963; no payments were made. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients. 6/ Data for March; data for April not available.

SOCIAL SECURITY

OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

SUMMARY BENEFIT DATA, APRIL 1963

CURRENT MONTH DATA

Type of Benefit	Benefits awarded in April 1963		Benefits in current-payment status, end of April 1963			Amount of benefits paid 1/ in April 1963 (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Monthly rate (in thousands)	Average amount	
Total, OASI and DI	329,217	--	--	--	--	$1,284,484
Total, OASI	291,100	--	--	--	--	1,185,124
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	241,779	--	18,451,768	$1,213,978	--	1,266,640
Monthly benefits, OASI	203,662	--	17,103,504	1,127,221	--	1,167,281
Monthly benefits, DI	38,117	--	1,348,264	86,756	--	99,360
Old-age (retired-worker)	103,805	$79.49	9,951,795	762,192	$76.59	782,595
Disability (disabled-worker)	18,355	94.13	773,951	69,812	90.20	79,248
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	36,871	38.35	2,711,991	106,756	39.36	112,119
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	31,143	39.25	2,555,637	101,708	39.80	106,113
Wife's or husband's (DI)	5,728	33.45	156,354	5,048	32.29	6,006
Widow's or widower's	25,622	71.25	1,914,538	126,771	66.21	132,494
Parent's	323	76.36	37,115	2,540	68.42	2,824
Child's (OASI and DI)	48,007	--	2,607,597	118,937	--	128,139
Child's (OASI--total)	33,973	--	2,189,638	107,041	--	114,033
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	10,700	27.98	417,670	11,662	27.92	12,395
Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/	23,273	53.01	1,771,968	95,379	53.83	101,638
Child's (DI)	14,034	28.34	417,959	11,895	28.46	14,106
Mother's	8,796	61.33	454,781	26,970	59.30	29,222
Lump-sum death payments	87,438	210.69	--	--	--	17,844

COMPARATIVE DATA

Item	April 1963	March 1963	April 1962
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	18,451,768	18,374,103	17,042,457
Total, OASI	17,103,504	17,040,632	15,927,328
Total, DI	1,348,264	1,333,471	1,115,129
Amount of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$1,284,484	$1,272,270	$1,200,816
Total, OASI	1,185,124	1,170,866	1,107,295
Total, DI	99,360	101,404	93,521
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	103,805	104,849	129,180
In current-payment status, end of month	9,951,795	9,911,536	9,220,587
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$79.49	$80.02	$77.80
In current-payment status, end of month	76.59	76.53	75.98
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	18,355	21,613	25,337
In current-payment status, end of month	773,951	767,745	660,721
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$94.13	$94.12	$92.12
In current-payment status, end of month	90.20	90.15	89.69
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 3/	14,466,000	14,410,000	13,460,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 3/	12,740,000	12,703,000	11,938,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$17,694	$17,983	$18,888
DI	2,293	2,312	2,393

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion, in initial payments, of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.

2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.

3/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

CHILDREN SERVED BY PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS,
MARCH 31, 1962

Whereabouts of Children	Children Served 1/		
	Total	Primarily by Public Agencies	Primarily by Voluntary Agencies
United States Estimated Total	583,100	378,400	204,700
Children in institutions of specified type	95,800	15,500	80,300
For dependent and neglected children	79,400	11,700	67,700
Maternity homes for unmarried mothers	4,500	-	4,500
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	6,100	3,800	2,300
Voluntary institutions for delinquent children	5,800	-	5,800
Additional children receiving child welfare casework services	475,800	353,000	122,800
In homes of parents	192,200	148,300	43,900
In homes of relatives	29,900	26,900	3,000
In independent living arrangements	5,600	3,300	2,300
In adoptive homes	54,300	27,100	27,200
In foster family homes	174,300	132,800	41,500
In group homes	1,900	500	1,400
In public training schools for delinquent children	5,500	5,100	400
In institutions for mentally retarded children	3,300	2,900	400
In institutions for physically handicapped children	600	500	100
In other institutions	800	700	100
Elsewhere	7,400	4,900	2,500
Children for whom an agency makes a payment only	5,200	5,100	100
Children for whom an agency exercises legal custody only	3,600	3,500	100
Children in temporary shelters	2,700	1,300	1,400

1/ A child is counted only once in this table, according to his living arrangement on March 31 and the auspices of the agency responsible for primary service.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES FOR CHILD WELFARE SERVICES: AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PURPOSE OF EXPENDITURE, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1962 1/

State	Amount					Percentage Distribution			
	Total	Foster Care Payments	Personnel	Educational Leave	Other	Foster Care Payments	Personnel	Educational Leave	Other
United States Estimated Total	$246,000,000	$167,800,000	$64,600,000	$2,100,000	$11,500,000	68.2	26.3	0.8	4.7
Alabama	1,498,745	731,109	602,885	7,335	157,416	48.8	40.2	0.5	10.5
Alaska	449,053	378,855	50,513	-	19,685	84.4	11.2	-	4.4
Arizona	1,085,312	680,710	344,463	2,796	57,343	62.7	31.7	0.3	5.3
Arkansas	822,857	495,816	250,265	12,668	64,108	60.3	30.4	1.5	7.8
California	24,153,150	13,855,001	8,205,473	179,276	1,913,400	57.4	34.0	0.7	7.9
Colorado	2,588,975	1,511,298	940,845	40,000	96,832	58.4	36.3	1.6	3.7
Connecticut	6,427,368	5,325,874	924,526	16,501	160,467	82.9	14.4	0.2	2.5
Delaware	759,387	439,091	277,314	6,400	36,582	57.8	36.5	0.9	4.8
Dist. Columbia	2,671,385	1,559,839	1,038,579	-	72,967	58.4	38.9	-	2.7
Florida	2,635,876	1,549,716	877,996	26,400	181,764	58.8	33.3	1.0	6.9
Georgia	2,003,482	2/ 1,101,802	743,164	22,994	135,522	55.0	37.1	1.1	6.8
Hawaii	767,546	396,334	320,037	5,191	45,984	51.6	41.7	0.7	6.0
Idaho	162,118	4,445	126,317	4,205	27,151	2.7	77.9	2.6	16.8
Illinois	8,954,919	6,149,603	3/ 2,302,520	167,800	334,996	68.7	25.7	1.9	3.7
Indiana	4,826,525	3,114,422	1,386,372	19,516	306,215	64.5	28.7	0.4	6.4
Iowa	1,257,681	546,660	644,042	13,363	53,616	43.5	51.2	1.0	4.3
Kentucky	2,126,612	691,416	1,077,271	-	357,925	32.5	50.7	-	16.8
Louisiana	4,924,077	3,329,961	1,269,976	56,290	267,850	67.6	25.8	1.2	5.4
Maine	2,148,552	1,477,463	483,123	25,226	162,740	68.7	22.5	1.2	7.6
Maryland	7,439,533	4,778,097	2,284,582	-	376,854	64.2	30.7	-	5.1
Massachusetts	6,498,788	4,358,451	1,670,569	32,155	4/ 437,613	67.1	25.7	0.5	6.7
Michigan	2,752,236	1,039,493	1,375,715	45,470	291,558	37.8	50.0	1.6	10.6
Minnesota	8,260,525	4,696,714	3,023,030	59,498	481,283	56.9	36.6	0.7	5.8
Mississippi	1,285,718	357,286	682,228	62,870	183,334	27.8	53.1	4.9	14.2
Missouri	2,144,224	1,000,715	926,241	23,466	193,802	46.7	43.2	1.1	9.0
Montana	547,444	247,808	245,282	6,441	47,913	45.3	44.8	1.2	8.7
New Hampshire	931,096	5/ 660,532	210,993	1,057	58,514	70.9	22.7	0.1	6.3
New Jersey	6,877,917	4,724,323	1,834,905	102,071	216,618	68.7	26.7	1.5	3.1
New Mexico	1,118,873	564,641	461,022	3,687	89,523	50.5	41.2	0.3	8.0
New York	6/ 64,089,951	2/ 54,280,884	3/ 8,463,214	371,875	4/ 973,978	84.7	13.5	0.3	1.5
North Dakota	983,583	484,591	363,782	6,406	128,804	49.3	37.0	0.6	13.1
Ohio	11,075,371	2/ 7,069,399	3,313,731	163,279	528,962	63.8	29.9	1.5	4.8
Oklahoma	1,102,252	307,162	624,028	11,659	159,403	27.9	56.6	1.0	14.5
Oregon	3,840,529	2,488,123	1,083,995	39,150	229,261	64.8	28.2	1.0	6.0
Pennsylvania	20,544,308	17,425,375	2,471,484	129,823	517,626	84.8	12.0	0.7	2.5
Puerto Rico	1,320,610	462,990	707,325	55,095	95,200	35.0	53.6	4.2	7.2
Rhode Island	1,045,017	2/ 638,084	360,488	6,194	40,251	61.1	34.5	0.6	3.8
South Carolina	982,974	477,707	461,411	-	43,856	48.6	46.9	-	4.5
South Dakota	645,467	388,584	210,376	-	4/ 46,507	60.2	32.6	-	7.2
Tennessee	1,967,922	743,836	1,114,844	32,075	4/ 77,167	37.8	56.7	1.6	3.9
Texas	1,747,800	377,129	1,105,509	25,403	239,759	21.6	63.2	1.5	13.7
Utah	985,881	477,451	438,810	6,562	63,058	48.4	44.5	0.7	6.4
Vermont	977,530	639,512	270,614	159	67,245	65.4	27.7	(7)	6.9
Virgin Islands	105,503	48,517	45,487	7,200	4,299	46.0	43.1	6.8	4.1
Virginia	5,506,642	3,192,778	2,010,278	10,303	293,283	58.0	36.5	0.2	5.3
Washington	5,851,451	3,465,084	1,944,459	16,988	424,920	59.2	33.2	0.3	7.3
West Virginia	2,081,635	1,129,091	778,006	15,710	158,828	54.2	37.4	0.8	7.6
Wisconsin	7,583,900	4,201,000	2,852,100	90,300	440,500	55.4	37.6	1.2	5.8
Wyoming	162,066	109,988	41,974	4,167	5,937	67.9	25.9	2.6	3.6

1/ State data not shown for Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and North Carolina (incomplete reports submitted). Est. expenditures included in the U.S. estimates.
2/ Includes contributions and payments from relatives, private organizations, etc. 3/ Excludes some expenditures for part-time and other personnel.
4/ Excludes some expenditures for rent, light, heat, and other administrative costs. 5/ Excludes some expenditures for medical care and services.
6/ Data reported for calendar year 1961.

EMPLOYEES IN THE PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS: NUMBER, BY TYPE OF POSITION, BY STATE, JUNE 1962 1/

State	Child welfare employees - devoting full-time to child welfare services				General welfare workers-
	Total	Professional child welfare workers	Supervisors	Other	
United States Estimated Total	19,000	11,000	3,000	5,000	2,000
Alabama	200	100	50	50	100
Alaska	50	30	10	10	-
Arizona	100	50	20	30	50
Arkansas	100	50	20	30	50
California	1,500	1,000	300	200	100
Colorado	200	100	50	50	50
Connecticut	200	100	50	50	50
Delaware	50	30	10	10	10
Dist. Columbia	100	50	20	30	50
Florida	200	100	50	50	100
Georgia	200	100	50	50	100
Hawaii	50	30	10	10	10
Idaho	50	30	10	10	10
Illinois	1,000	600	200	200	100
Indiana	300	200	50	50	50
Iowa	200	100	50	50	50
Kentucky	100	50	20	30	50
Louisiana	200	100	50	50	100
Maine	100	50	20	30	50
Maryland	300	200	50	50	50
Massachusetts	500	300	100	100	50
Michigan	500	300	100	100	50
Minnesota	300	200	50	50	50
Mississippi	100	50	20	30	50
Missouri	300	200	50	50	50
Montana	50	30	10	10	10
New Hampshire	50	30	10	10	10
New Jersey	500	300	100	100	50
New Mexico	100	50	20	30	50
New York	2,000	1,200	400	400	200
North Dakota	50	30	10	10	10
Ohio	1,000	600	200	200	100
Oklahoma	200	100	50	50	100
Oregon	200	100	50	50	100
Pennsylvania	1,000	600	200	200	100
Puerto Rico	100	50	20	30	50
Rhode Island	50	30	10	10	10
South Carolina	100	50	20	30	50
South Dakota	50	30	10	10	10
Tennessee	200	100	50	50	100
Texas	1,000	600	200	200	100
Utah	100	50	20	30	50
Vermont	50	30	10	10	10
Virgin Islands	50	30	10	10	-
Virginia	300	200	50	50	50
Washington	300	200	50	50	50
West Virginia	100	50	20	30	50
Wisconsin	300	200	50	50	50
Wyoming	50	30	10	10	10

6/ Data reported for calendar year 1961.

EMPLOYEES IN THE PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS: NUMBER, BY TYPE OF POSITION, BY STATE, JUNE 1962 1/

State	Child welfare employees - devoting full-time to child welfare services									General welfare workers-devoting some time to CWS		
		Professional child welfare employees										
	Total	Total	Directors	Director-workers	Case-workers	Super-visors	Consul-tants	Special-ists	Clerical Employees	Total	Director-workers	Case workers
United States estimated Total	11,223	8,724	207	89	6,463	1,144	587	234	2,499	4,296	803	3,493
Alabama	86	77	1	-	60	3	13	-	9	470	11	459
Alaska	9	6	-	-	5	1	-	-	3	6	6	-
Arizona	65	53	1	-	38	7	6	1	12	6	4	2
Arkansas	74	36	1	-	20	1	14	-	38	25	20	5
California	1,374	1,035	26	1	786	157	53	12	339	57	-	57
Colorado	155	134	3	-	97	16	17	1	21	46	40	6
Connecticut	191	176	-	-	142	27	7	-	15	-	-	-
Delaware	34	32	-	-	27	5	-	-	2	2	2	-
Dist. Columbia	153	117	3	-	82	24	1	7	36	-	-	-
Florida	176	130	1	-	92	26	9	2	46	2/ 577	-	577
Georgia	134	106	1	-	87	1	15	2	28	174	82	92
Hawaii	17	16	-	-	15	1	-	-	1	89	-	89
Idaho	10	9	1	-	6	-	2	-	1	53	16	37
Illinois	379	312	9	-	220	66	13	4	67	11	-	11
Indiana	205	174	1	-	147	16	10	-	31	171	38	133
Iowa	82	74	2	-	63	4	4	1	8	107	69	38
Kansas	45	25	1	-	8	6	9	1	20	319	55	264
Kentucky	219	140	8	-	98	20	8	6	79	4	-	4
Louisiana	274	187	1	-	151	24	11	-	87	9	-	9
Maine	86	73	7	-	59	2	3	2	13	1	-	1
Maryland 3/	30	30	1	-	18	2	7	2	-	(3)	-	-
Masshachusetts	269	214	2	-	160	39	5	8	55	-	-	-
Michigan	167	132	3	-	84	11	32	2	35	5	-	5
Minnesota	305	240	4	-	178	30	20	8	65	259	17	242
Mississippi	138	135	1	-	118	10	6	-	3	104	30	74
Missouri	211	168	2	-	125	37	4	-	43	124	46	78
Montana	33	31	2	-	22	6	-	1	2	41	33	8
Nebraska	38	29	1	1	19	3	5	-	9	133	68	65
Nevada	8	8	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	16	9	7
New Hampshire	30	29	1	-	23	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
New Jersey	413	249	16	-	180	28	19	6	164	-	-	-
New Mexico	60	54	1	-	45	6	1	1	6	35	5	30
New York	1,562	1,167	26	2	852	181	64	42	395	10	1	9
North Carolina	211	181	1	-	118	16	10	36	30	636	21	615
North Dakota	47	42	-	-	29	1	5	7	5	79	39	40
Ohio	670	511	18	32	359	67	12	23	159	118	18	100
Oklahoma	150	92	2	16	63	4	3	4	58	-	-	-
Oregon	158	140	3	-	111	15	11	-	18	11	6	5
Pennsylvania	444	325	18	33	203	22	37	12	119	17	5	12
Puerto Rico	197	192	1	-	157	25	8	1	5	19	14	5
Rhode Island	72	57	1	-	39	11	3	3	15	1	-	1
South Carolina	92	76	1	-	64	6	5	-	16	2/ 179	-	179
South Dakota	62	43	4	-	38	-	1	1	19	2	-	2
Tennessee	249	192	-	-	140	11	28	13	57	71	44	27
Texas	237	148	3	2	59	41	42	1	89	1	-	1
Utah	59	52	2	-	38	4	5	3	7	-	-	-
Vermont	42	37	1	-	29	7	-	-	5	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	10	9	1	-	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Virginia	277	251	4	-	209	25	11	2	26	164	81	83
Washington	339	238	2	-	184	36	12	4	101	19	2	17
West Virginia	178	140	1	-	121	14	2	2	38	-	-	-
Wisconsin	439	343	9	2	256	33	29	14	96	56	4	52
Wyoming	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	69	17	52

1/ As of the last pay-roll period in June, 1962. 2/ Includes all public assistance workers who may at any one time carry child welfare services.
3/ Report did not include all employees.

CHILDREN FOR WHOM ADOPTION PETITIONS WERE GRANTED: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY RELATIONSHIP OF PETITIONER TO CHILD, BY STATE, 1961

State	Number				Percentage distribution	
	Total	Adopted By unrelated petitioners	Adopted By related petitioners	Relationship not reported	Adopted By unrelated petitioners	Adopted By related petitioners
United States						
Estimated total 1/	114,000	61,600	52,400	-	54	2/ 46
Alabama	1,277	(3)	(3)	-	(3)	(3)
Alaska 4/	369	(3)	(3)	-	(3)	(3)
Arizona	1,400	478	792	130	38	62
Arkansas	673	322	294	57	52	48
California	12,567	7,373	4,622	572	61	39
Colorado 5/	443	(5)	(5)	-	(5)	(5)
Connecticut	1,268	668	600	-	53	47
Delaware	264	163	101	-	62	38
Dist. Columbia	709	421	267	21	61	39
Florida	4,324	2,279	2,045	-	53	47
Georgia	1,767	1,017	750	-	58	42
Hawaii	799	267	531	1	34	66
Idaho 3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	6,023	6/ 3,867	6/ 2,114	42	6/ 65	6/ 35
Indiana	3,548	1,756	1,759	33	50	50
Iowa	1,993	985	1,005	3	49	51
Kansas	1,589	769	807	13	49	51
Kentucky	1,262	680	539	43	56	44
Louisiana	1,743	962	776	5	55	45
Maine	1,067	441	594	32	43	57
Maryland	2,442	844	823	775	51	49
Massachusetts 5/	1,530	(5)	1,210	-	(5)	(5)
Michigan	6,149	2,465	2,838	846	46	54
Minnesota	1,883	1,138	740	5	61	39
Mississippi	1,217	(3)	(3)	-	(3)	(3)
Missouri	2,052	1,168	860	24	58	42
Montana	500	(3)	(3)	-	(3)	(3)
Nebraska	1,194	(3)	(3)	-	(3)	(3)
Nevada	264	124	135	5	48	52
New Hampshire	346	116	184	46	39	61
New Jersey	2,537	1,371	971	195	59	41
New Mexico	959	452	507	-	47	53
New York 7/	6,373	7/ 3,757	7/ 2,505	7/ 111	7/ 60	7/ 40
North Carolina	1,955	1,042	913	-	53	47
North Dakota	334	206	126	2	62	38
Ohio	5,590	2,987	2,448	155	55	45
Oklahoma	1,773	568	103	1,102	(8)	(8)
Oregon	1,702	890	812	-	52	48
Pennsylvania	5,170	2,691	2,332	147	54	46
Puerto Rico	153	96	20	37	(8)	(8)
Rhode Island	395	185	210	-	47	53
South Carolina	1,246	9/ 889	9/ 357	-	9/ 71	9/ 29
South Dakota	365	181	176	8	51	49
Tennessee	1,282	737	542	3	58	42
Texas	8,437	3,281	3,986	1,170	45	55
Utah	768	459	309	-	60	40
Vermont	332	238	94	-	72	28
Virgin Islands	18	4	13	1	(10)	(10)
Virginia	2,229	1,263	961	5	57	43
Washington	2,685	(3)	(3)	-	(3)	(3)
West Virginia	1,346	194	220	932	(8)	
Wisconsin	2,121	1,124	997	-	53	47
Wyoming	301	(3)	(3)	-	(3)	(3)

1/ United States estimated total numbers of children adopted by unrelated and related petitioners, and percentage distribution by relationship are based on figures from 40 State departments of public welfare which reported on relationship of petitioner to child.
2/ Includes 38 percent adopted by stepparents and 8 percent by other relatives.
3/ Data not reported.
4/ 1959 figure.
5/ Incomplete figures.
6/ Adoptions by relatives other than stepparents are included under adoptions by unrelated petitioners.
7/ 1960 figures.
8/ Percent not computed because relationship of petitioner to child was not reported for a large proportion of children.
9/ Estimated.
10/ Percent not computed (number of cases less than 50).

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